

Victoria Daily Times.

Vol. 25.

VICTORIA, B. C., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1897.

No. 148.

NEW SILVER

COME AND SEE STERLING SILVER MOUNTED CUT
OUR LINES IN GLASS, MIRRORS, BRUSHES, ETC

Challoner, Mitchell & Co.,

THE JEWELLERS, 47 GOVERNMENT ST.

Washington Irving's

"Almighty" or any other legal dollar, rightly handled,
can reach a long way at this emporium.

Quilts, Cottons, Sheetings, Blankets, Linens,
Napery, Curtains, Flannels, Flannelettes,
Steamer Rugs, also Ribbons, Laces, Kid Gloves,
Wool Hosiery, Umbrellas, P. D. Corsets, Health
Underwear, Are among the New Goods.

J. Hutchison & Co.

The Westside

A HOT TIME



IN THE OLD TOWN.

Let us remind you that we are in the
market with our cash picking up bargains.
We buy in quantities to get the largest
discounts, and can make prices to meet
WHOLESALE buyers. Too hot to cook?
Use Armour's ready cooked meats:

Roast Beef, 2lb. tin..... 25 cents
Corned Beef, 2lb. tin..... 25 cents
Sliced Bacon, 1lb. tin..... 20 cents
Brawn, 2lb. tin..... 30 cents
Pigs' Feet, 2lb. tin..... 15 cents
Devilled Meat..... 15 cents
Bass' Ale, quart..... 25 cents
Lime Juice..... 25 cents
Ginger Ale and Soda Water.....

SUGAR UP A PEQ.

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

STEARNS BICYCLES

BELOW COST

FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS

We will sell our stock of NEW BICYCLES BELOW
COST PRICE FOR CASH, to clear. Now is your
chance to get a good Bicycle cheap. We have also a
number of SECOND-HAND BICYCLES which we
will sell at very low price.

MEN'S, LADIES', CHILDREN'S AND TANDEM.

JOHN BARNESLEY & CO.,

CORNER JOHNSON AND GOVERNMENT STS.

Agents for Stearns, Victor, Remington and Waverley Bicycles.

WEILER BROS.

Drapery

DEPARTMENT UP TO DATE

An inspection of this Department will convince you that we are abreast of the times,
and are continuously replenishing our stock with the newest, most stylish and artistic
materials for general Drapery Work.

Rich Velour, Velvets, Brocades, Linné Malys in French designs,
Fine Silks for Mantel, Piano and other Drapes, Pretty Art Silks
for Screens and Cushions, and the finest range of Gold Cord,
Silk Cord, Cord Edgings and Drapery Fringes west of Toronto.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—A reliable girl for general
housework; must understand plain cook-
ing. Apply between 10 and 2 or in the
evening at No. 6 Bluenose street, near the
Park.

WANTED—A furnished house or cottage
(on or near car line preferred). Best of
care guaranteed. Rent must be moder-
ate. Apply House, Times office, aug25-11

SMART BOY WANTED—Office work;
must be reliable and accurate. Apply at
the Province office. aug25-11

MUSIC LESSONS given at 176 Yates
street, Terms, \$2-per month. aug25-11

WANTED—By a young woman, housework
or work of any kind. Apply S. F. Times
office. aug24-21

BOXING GLOVES—A splendid assortment
just received direct from England, by
Henry Short & Sons, 72 Douglas street.

MOUNTAIN QUEEN, the greatest living
clairvoyant medium; unfailing advice
on business, speculation, mining, mar-
riage, courtship, divorce, etc.; tells
what the future holds in store for you;
have specimens to show of paying groups
of mines; all parts British Columbia and
United States. Readings, \$1 and up-
wards. Hours, 9 to 9 p.m. Room, par-
lor, Queen's Hotel. aug25-11

WANTED—A girl for general housework;
small family; must have references. Per-
manent situation to right party. Apply
on Saturday next at 107 Quadra street.
aug24-11

FOR ADOPTION—A fine boy, two and a
half years old. Apply 108 Cornsant
street. aug24-11

ELECTRIC LIGHT in your house. Be-
fore giving your orders please call and
get our prices on installing electric lights.
Work promptly attended to. Electric
supplies, fixtures, J. L. McKenzie &
Co., 28 1/2 Broad street. aug25-11

FOR SALE—A cow and calf. J. Court,
Gordon Head. aug24-11

WANTED—A good chauffeur. Apply
Greenwood, Smith & Randolph. aug24-11

WANTED—Girl for general housework.
Apply 31 Quadra street. aug24-11

THE BUSINESS of the 18th Karat Oil
Painting Company will be continued at
the old rooms, No. 1, New York Hotel.
aug20-11

MELLOR'S bath tub enamel is the only
reliable enamel for baths; new designs
in wall papers. Mellor, Port street,
above Douglas.

MRS. DR. C. C. CHAMBERS, the cele-
brated clairvoyant and medium, Clar-
ence Hotel, Room 8. aug17-11

COAL AND WOOD—We are the only yard
in the city who sell Double Screened
Coal. Try it. We can please you in qual-
ity and price. Wood—we have No. 1
Wood that will give satisfaction. We
guarantee weight and measure. G. Law-
ley & Co. Telephone No. 407. jyl-11

JUST RECEIVED ANOTHER shipment of
Wright & Dillson's Tennis goods, at J.
Barnesley & Co., 119 Government St.
Have you seen the fisherman's sun hat?

LINSEED OIL—Guaranteed pure English
oil, at 65c. per gallon, in 4 gallon tins;
pure lead, 85c. per 100 lbs. No. 1 Elephant,
\$5.50 per 100 lbs. J. W. Mellor, Port St.

\$5.00—No. 1 double screened household coal,
per ton of 2,000 pounds, delivered to any
part of the city. Hall, Gosnell & Co., 100
Government street. Telephone call No. 52.

VICTORIA WOOD AND COAL YARD, cor.
Government and Deserret. All kinds of
fuel for sale at lowest current rates. Your
order solicited. Delivery free. Also
steam wood saving done. Telephone
No. 149. A. C. Howe. jnl6-11

TO BUILDERS—Doors and sashes at bed-
rock prices. J. W. Mellor, Port St. jyl-11

Auction Removal Sale

—AT—

WATT'S OLD STAND, 64 GOVERNMENT ST.,

Preparatory to their moving into their
new and commodious premises at No.
60 GOVERNMENT ST., on

Friday, August 27, at 2 p.m.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

P. J. DAVIES, AUCTIONEER.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

BICYCLES, ETC.

Accordions,
Concertinas,
Guiteras,
Musical Boxes,
Organettes,
Pianos,
Sheet Music,
Hornpipes,
Music Cases,
Ladies' and Gents' Cycles,
38 vols. Banquet's Works,
Sole, Stoves, etc., etc.

Goods will be on view morning of sale.
Terms cash. P. J. DAVIES,
Auctioneer. aug24-11

AUCTION

Under instructions from Mrs. Meredith,
I will sell, without reserve at her residence,
Oak Lodge, Oak Bay Avenue,
2nd House from Junction,

—ON—

THURSDAY, AUGUST 26

AT 2 O'CLOCK.

Desirable Furniture

contents of a large and well furnished
house.

Also 1 Jersey Cow, 1 Durham Cow, 1 Bay Mare,
Spring Cart, etc.

This sale will commence sharp on time
in order to finish the same day. For par-
ticulars see handbills.

W. T. HARDAKER, Auctioneer.
aug25-11

TONS OF GOLD ON PORTLAND

Passengers on the Topeka Say She
Has Over Three Tons
on Board.

The Steamer Is Now Coming in With
Prince Luigi and Party
on Board.

Mount St. Elias Successfully Climbed
—Both Trails Are Report-
ed Blocked.

Nanaimo, Aug. 25.—The City of To-
peka arrived this morning with the Duke
of Abruzzi, Prince Louis of Savoy and
party aboard. They successfully climbed
Mount St. Elias. The party speak
very highly of the trip. Valuable sci-
entific observations were made and excel-
lent photographs were taken by Mr. Sel-
la. The party is reticent but full re-
ports will be made to the Alpine Club
in the course of a few months by the
prince. The party reached the summit
at noon on July 31st. No accidents oc-
curred on the trip.

Archie Shepley, McKay and Birch, from
Clondyke, arrived at Juneau from Daw-
son, having left there on July 30. They
reached Dyea by the pass on the 18th
inst. Shepley says over three and a half
tons of gold, valued at \$2,000,000, was
shipped on the Portland. Bonanza
Creek is all staked and paying well.
Wages will remain at \$15 all winter. One
claim on Eldorado Creek has yielded
\$100,000. The owner has handed it over
to his friends, being well satisfied. The
Dyea and Skagway trails are still block-
aded. Packing is 40 cents a pound.
Thirteen Victorians will return on the
Danube.

UNCLE SAM SNUBBED

Efforts of McKinley's Agents to Form
a Combine Against Spain Re-
sult in Failure.

France and Germany Hostile to the
Idea of American Inter-
ference in Cuba.

London, Aug. 25.—The Paris cor-
respondent of the Daily Mail says the
conference between United States Min-
ister Woodford, Ambassador Porter and
Ambassador White failed to arrive at
any definite decision.

Woodford's task was extremely deli-
cate. He had been instructed to put the
serena upon Spain, but to avoid any
step leading to an open rupture.

Much depends, therefore, upon Spain's
attitude, and upon the amount of sup-
port she received from Europe.

On both these points the reports of
Ambassador White and Ambassador
Porter were unfavorable to the Ameri-
can case.

The Spanish government is forced by
public opinion to continue the policy of
Canovas, and the sentiment of both
France and Germany is decidedly hostile
to American interference.

Under these circumstances it is prob-
able that until Minister Woodford is
able to feel his way more clearly, the
American policy will be watered down
to the maintenance of the claims of Am-
erican citizens in Cuba, which are set
off by Spain's claims in regard to filib-
ustering.

New York, Aug. 25.—The Journal
Advertiser this morning has a special
from Rome, which quotes Cardinal
Rampolla, the papal secretary, as
saying: "His holiness, while disap-
proving of the Cuban insurrection, has never
failed to counsel prudence and magnani-
mity by the Spanish government to-
wards their subjects on the island."

"His holiness," continued the Cardinal,
"will make a speedy recommendation of
mercy to her Majesty the Queen Regent,
on behalf of Senorita Evangelina Cis-
neros."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED—Man and wife to take charge
of a house. Apply to George Byrnes,
Auctioneer. aug25-11

ANNE SARGENT, 9 years old, holding
ticket No. 55, is the winner in the raff-
le of the handsome and new picture
lately exhibited in Somers' store.

LUMBER

300 M. feet first-class Rough Lum-
ber, all kinds at \$4.00
per M. cash.

Chemical Lumber Yard, Laurel Point.

GOLDWIN SMITH'S VIEWS.

Relations Between the United States
and Canada—The Latter's Destiny.

Toronto, Aug. 25.—Goldwin Smith, in
a letter to the New York Nation, says:
"The time will come when American
statesmen, now so indifferent to this
question, will see that if it was worth
while to spend all its blood and money
in averting the establishment of an an-
tagonistic power to your south, it is not
equally worth while to exert political ef-
fort in averting the establishment of an
antagonistic power to your north, and
that the British Canadian is at least as
desirable a citizen as a southern white
or negro."
"British statesmen, on the other hand,
will learn the hopelessness of their at-
tempt to keep five millions of North Am-
ericans out of North America and at-
tach them to Europe. That day will
come, though men of my age are not
likely to behold it. Already, in spite of
all the wrangling among politicians, two
sections of our race on this continent are
rapidly fusing. Hardly anything new
divides them but a political and fiscal
line."

FROM THE CAPITAL

Dominion Government Decide Upon
an Extension of Preferential
Tariff Favors.

Accountant of the Government Offices
in the Yukon Appointed—Fast
Atlantic Service.

Ottawa, Aug. 25.—The Dominion gov-
ernment has decided to extend the pre-
ferential tariff to the following coun-
tries: Argentine Republic, Austria-Hun-
gary, Bolivia, Colombia, Denmark, Per-
sia, Russia, Sweden, Tunis, Venezuela
and Switzerland. The reciprocal clause
was already extended to Germany and
Belgium, and France was entitled to it
by a Dominion statute. Outside of
France, Belgium and Germany, the loss
to the revenue of Canada by the exten-
sion of the benefits of the preferential
tariff will be very small.

Henry Alton Bliss, of the interior de-
partment, has been appointed account-
ant of the government offices in the Yu-
kon district. He will go west with Ma-
jor Walsh. Mr. Bliss is an officer of the
Ottawa Field Battery.

Sir Richard Cartwright said the last
reports he had about Petersen, Tait &
Co., contractors for the fast Atlantic ser-
vice, were that everything was proceed-
ing satisfactorily. When Sir Donald
Smith, in whose hands the matter chiefly
rested, reached Canada, the government
would have definite information. Sir
Richard commented as to the reports of
the inability of the company to carry
out such an undertaking: "I can only
say the firm gave us satisfactory assur-
ances that they were sufficiently well
backed to carry out the contract, and
nothing has transpired since to show
that they have misrepresented facts. Of
one thing, however, you may rest assur-
ed, that unless they do the work they
will not get the money, and up to this
date Canada has not invested one dol-
lar in the project."

D. M. Kenzie, of Buenos Ayres, was
in Ottawa yesterday and had a confer-
ence with Sir Richard Cartwright re-
garding the extension of Canadian trade.
He is a former Hamiltonian, and finds
that Canadian lumber, agricultural im-
plements, apples and whiskey find a
ready market there.

At the cabinet council of yesterday
there were several other changes in Mr.
Sifton's staff in the West, the names
not being given out.

The Governor-General is to be here
tomorrow to deal with business from
the council.

The minister of agriculture will start
on his trip west next week, but whether
to Japan or not has not yet been finally
settled.

AN ARIZONA LYNCHING.

A Negro Who Murdered a White Man
Very Promptly Lynched.

Pine Bluff, Ariz., Aug. 25.—T. T.
Johnston, a prominent white man, who
was cut last Saturday at a negro dance
at Kendall, died yesterday. The deputy
sheriff captured two negroes connected
with the bloody work. The party started
for Benson to place the men in jail.
One of the negroes broke away, and,
although he was shot at, made his es-
cape. The officers then continued with
the other man, whose name was Wiley
Douglass. When near Anderson the
negro was taken from the men and im-
mediately strung up to a bridge on the
Cotton Belt railroad, where the body
was found this morning.

GREECE CAN'T PAY.

The Sultan Demands Too Much From
His Vanquished Foe.

Athens, Aug. 25.—The British, French
and Russian ministers to Greece have
notified their respective governments
that it is impossible for Greece to pay
an indemnity exceeding £2,000,000 to
Turkey. It is understood that negotia-
tions are on foot to induce Turkey to ac-
cept a smaller sum than the amount
originally demanded. Lord Salisbury is
willing that Turkey should retain La-
ris up to the Thessalonian line as a pledge,
provided that Greece prove other than a
readiness and ability to set apart cer-
tain revenues for the payment of the in-
demnities without prejudice to the inter-
ests of the existing bondholders.

ABOUT CANADA AND CLONDYKE

Replies from Many Quarters to
Queries From the New
York Journal.

Canadian Regulations Affecting For-
eigners Enforced Firmly and
Impartially.

Only One Canadian Found Who
Joins Hands With the
Americans.

Ottawa, Aug. 25.—The following re-
plies were sent to the Journal, New
York, in answer to queries regarding
the Clondyke:

"Dumbartonshire, Scotland, Aug. 21.
"I am certain that the Canadian gov-
ernment in the matter of Clondyke, will
act for the best interests of order. The
Canadian government has been accus-
tomed to regulate gold rushes of this
kind."
"LORNE."

"Kingston, Aug. 25.
"In reply to your telegram of this date
in reference to the Clondyke, I am di-
rected by the Hon. Sir Richard Cart-
wright, acting Premier of the Domini-
on of Canada, to say that British and
American subjects are treated exactly
alike and pay the same fees and taxes."
"W. C. T. O'HARA,
"Private Secretary."

"Knowlton, Que., Aug. 25.
"Answering your enquiries as to the
Canadian regulations affecting foreign-
ers in search of gold, they are exactly
the same for every country. There is no
intention or desire to discriminate, but
we are determined to enforce our laws
and regulations firmly and impartially."
"SYDNEY FISHER,
"Minister of Agriculture."

"There are also telegrams from J. C.
McLagan, Vancouver, and Wm. Temple-
man, Victoria. Chas. Lugin, of the
Colonist, is the only one among all the
Canadians who joined hands with the
Americans in condemning the royalties—
which he erroneously says are unpopular
here—and also the holding of alternate
claims."

BRITAIN AND THE COLONIES.

Significant Statement From Chamber-
lain—Defence of the Empire.

Toronto, Aug. 25.—A special cable to
the Telegram says: In a parliamentary
paper published to-day, Right Hon.
Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state
for the colonies, draws attention to the
manner in which subjects concerning
Great Britain and her colonies are dis-
cussed. Mr. Chamberlain expresses the
opinion that some better means of con-
sultation between the mother country
and her colonies should be adopted,
which would be of mutual advantage.
Referring to the subject of the de-
fence of the empire, Mr. Chamberlain
says it is suicidal for any great group of
colonies to remain separate from the
mother country.

TORONTO TOPICS.

Sir Donald Smith's Title—Hon. G. W.
Rose's Patriotic Words.

Toronto, Aug. 25.—Sir Donald Smith,
the Canadian high commissioner, raised
to the peerage during the Jubilee fes-
tivities, was officially gazetted as Baron
of Strathcona and Mount Royal.

Hon. G. W. Ross, in speaking at
Trinity University yesterday, where a
degree was conferred on Sir George
Robertson, the hero of Chitral, said:
"If in some remote part of the Do-
minion a city or town should be be-
liegued as Chitral was, there would be
found Canadians strong enough and
brave enough to defend the British flag
as he had done." (Loud cheers.)

The bakers, on account of the ad-
vance in flour, will from Monday next
charge two cents per loaf more for
bread.

THE PRICE OF BREAD

Causing Much Uneasiness in London
and Elsewhere.

London, Aug. 25.—The prospective
deariness in the price of bread is causing
much uneasiness here. Already some
of the London bakers have put on an
extra half-cent a loaf. It is expected
that the rest will quickly follow their
example. On exchange yesterday what
was from five to six pence dearer than
a week ago, and the probabilities point-
ed to no immediate fall. Flour is 4d.
dearer on the week. This is an official
report, which is not given to flatter
of fancy.

At the corn market at Liverpool yes-
terday there was great excitement, val-
ues rapidly moving upward eight shil-
lings per hundred pounds.

American cablegrams of a disappoint-
ing character caused a slight reaction to-
wards the close, but the final reaction showed
a very substantial rise on the day
for spot parcels. A moderate quantity
is charging hands. A further ad-
vance from 3d. to 4d. per cental is es-
tablished.

Stimla, Aug. 25.—All the British army
officers on leave at Stimla have been
ordered to retain their regiments im-
mediately.

WILL ENFORCE THE ROYALTY

Our Correspondent Interviews the
Deputy Minister of
the Interior.

Government Expects No Difficulty in Enforcing the Mining Regulations.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, Aug. 20.—In view of the repeated statements in the press that the government would not carry out the regulations in regard to collecting the royalty on gold in the Yukon, your correspondent had a chat with Mr. J. A. Smart, deputy minister of the interior, who prepared the amended regulations and who is now arranging the means of enforcing them, on the whole matter.

"I have just forwarded," said Mr. Smart, "to Thomas Fawcett, D.L.S., the land agent and gold commissioner at Dawson City, a letter of instructions on this subject. Besides the reduction in the size of the claims to 100 feet I have pointed out to him that the important changes in the amended regulations consist chiefly in the royalty to be levied on all products of the mine as well as the reservation of each alternate claim for the use of the government. In connection with this I may say that it has been felt that as the government of Canada are primarily the owners of all vacant lands, they also, as a matter of course, have a full ownership of all minerals contained in the lands, and such being the case the government is fully justified in levying a tax upon the gold productions. These amended regulations have been adopted by the government after full and careful investigation and I have told the commissioner that they must be enforced to the letter."

"I suppose legislation will be required later on in connection with the matter?"

"Legislation will be framed at the next session of parliament and a court established this fall, which will very much strengthen the commissioner's hands, and it is hoped that he will be able to get along fairly well in the meantime. The sentiment is unanimous throughout Canada that this royalty should be collected and also that the alternate claims should be reserved. Of course the method for staking out claims, subject to the regulations approved by council, will be left entirely with the commissioner."

"In case of trouble in collecting I suppose the Mounted Police will be called on?"

"The Mounted Police will be instructed to afford him all possible assistance in connection with the difficult and delicate duties which are imposed upon him, and he is therefore in a position to call upon them for service at any time. As to the enforcement of the regulations he will be in a better position, being on the ground, to know what is the best means to take, but backed, as he certainly will be, by the sentiment of Canada as well as the armed force we have in the territory, he will be enabled to act with firmness in any matters of dispute which may arise. Regarding the amended regulations I may say that it would be well that miners should be given to understand clearly, that as I have already pointed out, the government is primarily the owner of the soil, and in addition to this it is now assuming the enormous expense involved in making provision to preserve law and order so that the interests of every individual residing in the district may be amply safeguarded and protected. It is the intention of the government to afford every possible protection to life and property in the district. In addition to this, as you know, the government is providing proper surveys of claims so that every man may know exactly what are the bounds of land he is working, and there will be no danger of encroachment. Besides this the government is also taking the necessary steps to make the Yukon country more accessible, to furnish regular mails, and to provide means necessary for the proper development of the country."

"You do not apprehend any trouble?"

"No. In assuming these responsibilities the government feels that it has a right to expect the loyal support and assistance of the people who may be permitted to profit from the mineral wealth of the district and it certainly desires the co-operation of all good citizens in that country in connection with the enforcement of the laws which have been framed for its particular protection. In order, of course, to meet this expenditure it is absolutely necessary that such a rich gold producing country as the Yukon must provide a portion of the means, and the government in its wisdom has decided that the only way which this can be accomplished is by levying a tax on the gold. Miners ought to understand that the very large expenditure which the government is assuming in this connection does not benefit any individual living in any portion of Canada outside of the Yukon district, and it is felt that they have no right to be taxed to meet this expenditure. The reasons which I have given I think are sufficient to justify the government in levying the tax referred to. I might add that the department relies greatly upon the judgment and discretion of the gold commissioner and the newly appointed administrator as to the manner of enforcing the regulations."

SLABTOWN.

SIR HENRY JOLY DE

LOTBINIERE'S SON.

Sir Henry Joly de Lotbiniere's son, Edmund G. Joly de Lotbiniere, advocate,

"Quoted" has written to the author of the new preparation for toothache, healing wounds and removing pain, saying:

"'Pheno-Banin' or 'Quickcure' has always relieved the pain instantly and I will never be without it."

Windsor Salt

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CANADIAN NEWS.

Domestic Rifle Matches—Sir James
Erskine Appointed Admiral.

Ottawa, Aug. 24.—Two new cups are offered in competition at the D.R.A. matches, one presented by Hon. J. M. Gibson, the other by T. G. Gillespie, late secretary of the Canada Club in London. Accompanying the latter are six fine silver medals, one for each member of the winning team.

Owing to the small number of British scientists who will visit Ottawa this week, the large majority going west, the projected public banquet has been dropped, and the visitors will be made the guests of the city.

Joseph Perrier, an Aymer youth, took Paris green to-day because his parents would not allow him to go to the Clondyke. He is dying.

Secretary Colmer writes from London that Canadian red pine blocks find a market in England for paving purposes. Halifax, Aug. 24.—Sir James Erskine, the present commander of the British North American squadron, has become a full-fledged admiral, owing to the retirement yesterday of Lord John Hay, admiral of the fleet. Sir James Erskine returns to England next month, when his flagship, the *Crescent*, will be replaced by the battleship *Renown*, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir John Fisher.

Winnipeg, Aug. 24.—A Rat Portage dispatch says it is stated on good authority that a twelve days' run on the mill at the Mikado mine has yielded no less a sum than \$20,000.

Montreal, Aug. 24.—The C.P.R. traffic receipts for the week ending Aug. 21 are \$305,000, against \$403,000 for the same week last year.

Seaford, Aug. 24.—Logan & Co., private bankers, have assigned.

EUROPE IS EXCITED

Over the Great and Sudden Advance
in Wheat—Brokers Taken
by Surprise.

America the Only Place to Look For
Grain—Very Poor Crops
Elsewhere.

London, Aug. 24.—Great excitement prevailed on the London, Liverpool and Glasgow stock exchanges over the sensational advance in the price of wheat. Oscar Frick, manager of the great house of Ralli Bros., said:

"This big and sudden rise has taken us completely by surprise. I don't consider it is justified by circumstances. At the same time our market is firmer than ever and the price will hold for some time apparently."

"It is due, in my opinion, to various causes, one being the big bear account which was opened in New York. Operators got frightened and closed it to cover themselves."

"I would not venture to give a definite opinion on the prospects of prices, the rise being, in my view, so purely speculative and surprising."

Mr. Wood, of the leading firm of W. P. Wood & Co., of the corn exchange, said:

"This outlook depends, in my opinion, on the financial situation on the other side. If there is no money trouble in the United States I believe what will go up another 20 cents. They are importing wheat this year from America to the Cuban provinces, where they have never imported it before."

"We and the whole of Europe are in the hands of America. It is the only country we have now to look to for our wheat. Millers here are buying from hand to mouth, holding back for a drop in prices, which I do not believe will come."

"A poor crop in Europe generally is the cause of the rise—a perfectly sound cause. If some of your millionaires go into wheat, having made a good deal of railways from which they are now withdrawing, the boom will last."

Frank Wilson, of Montagu, Elery & Co., one of the oldest, wealthiest and most respected firms in the London trade, said:

"France is afraid of the situation. I have seen a French buyer just come over from Paris, who said to me of the present French crop. 'The more we see of it the less we like it.' There was a shortage in France of 7,000,000 quarters (56,000,000 bushels) and they have already bought about 3,000,000 (24,000,000 bushels). If the shortage is overestimated they may be selling instead of buying a day or two hence. In that case prices would drop instantly."

"Here is a sample of a parcel of wheat which I offered six weeks ago at 29 shillings and for which I have refused this morning 41 shillings. That is a hard fact which cannot be blinked. I give you my opinion. I believe the present price, or something near it, will rule for some time to come."

Seth Taylor, the biggest miller of England, says:

"I believe the rise springs from natural conditions, but in all my experience I have never known an advance more considerable in so short a time without any very striking change in the situation to account for it. There is, of course, the fact that the whole continental crop is short and if the weather breaks in the north of England before the harvest is over you will see the price of wheat go up another 5 shillings like a shot. The weather looks pretty bad just now. The condition of France apparently is very serious. The French government in order to save itself from the socialists and anarchists must take off the wheat duty if the present prices are maintained."

It is always gratifying to receive testimonials for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and when the endorsement is from a physician it is especially so. There is no more satisfactory or effective remedy than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

Dr. R. E. Robey, physician and pharmacist, of Olney, Mo., and as he has used the Remedy in his own family and sold it in his drug store for six years, he should certainly know. For sale by all druggists. Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

Windsor Salt

Windsor Salt

Windsor Salt

Windsor Salt

Windsor Salt

Windsor Salt

LATE ELECTION IN P. E. ISLAND

Premier Peters in an Interview in
Halifax Talks About
the Result.

The Outcome a Great Liberal
Victory—Largely Increased
Majorities.

Frederick Peters, Q.C., attorney-general and premier for Prince Edward Island, is in Halifax in connection with the Behring Sea final argument, which opens to-day. He is a guest of Sir C. H. Tupper, at the Arm.

When a Chronicle reporter called on Mr. Peters yesterday afternoon he was found up to his eyes in legal documents. He, however, found a few minutes to place at the disposal of the reporter.

"How are you satisfied with the result of the elections in your province?"

"I have every reason to be well satisfied. The result shows that the Liberals have gained strength all over the island. I am satisfied the government has a stronger following than ever. The parties now stand 20 to 11. The last house stood 22 to 8. We lost two supporters through special reasons; not on the policy of the government. This loss is offset by the large majorities some of our supporters received. One hundred more votes distributed throughout the province would have wiped out the opposition entirely, and left the Conservatives in a far more deplorable condition than they are in Nova Scotia to-day. In several districts the Liberal majorities were largely increased. The Liberals carried Charlottetown by a majority of 500. My own majority was large and so was that of my colleague, Mr. Speaker Comiskey. Mr. Warburton was returned by a very large majority. On the other hand, many of the Conservative majorities were small. Cyrus Shaw, the second in command of the opposition was elected by a majority of only four."

"What kind of a fight did the Conservatives put up?"

"They put up a good fight. In fact they made a determined effort to secure the government. Their strongest men were in the field. Patrick Blake, a former Conservative candidate for the commons, was nominated for Charlottetown. His colleague, was one of the leading dry goods merchants of the city. As I have already said, they were both badly defeated. In Eastern Kings they put up John McLean, a very strong man, who had sat in the Dominion house. He was put up to defeat our commissioner of public works. He also went down in the storm of Liberal votes. Therefore, when we take everything into consideration, we cannot help feeling gratified."

"What was the main issue of the campaign?"

"Our chief plank was the referring to arbitration of the various claims which we have against the Dominion. That is what we really went to the country on. The reporter read the following editorial item, taken from the Herald of yesterday, and asked Mr. Peters what truth there was in it:

"It is said that in the recent elections at Charlottetown there was a deal between the Grit bosses and the liquor bosses, by which the liquor men helped the Grits in the election of members one day and the Grits helped the liquor men to defeat the Scott Act the next day. The two elections came so close together as to favor such manipulation; but the Grit bosses appear to have run things, dates and all, to suit their own purposes. Great is the Grit phiblicist!"

"There is not a word of truth in it," replied Mr. Peters with a smile. "The statement was made in a local press and promptly denied. The Scott Act people are not responsible for its circulation, but the Conservatives, who feel sore over their defeat. We fixed the day for the general election to suit the people. The silly statement which you have just read from the Herald was an afterthought. It was not spoken of before the election. To show the absurdity of the story I have only to mention that the leading Scott Act man in Charlottetown, Hon. D. Farquharson, is a member of the government."

"I suppose the Islanders feel gratified over the honors bestowed upon Hon. Mr. Davies?"

"Yes, everybody is pleased, well pleased. We consider his success in England in the treaties matter a big thing. Personally I am of the opinion that it is the greatest thing that has happened in a long time. Mr. Davies is very popular in the island and even his political enemies are glad to see him singled out for distinction."

"What is the nature of the Behring Sea meeting announced to be held here on the 25th?"

"The purpose is to have a final argument on all points arising in the case, which will be oral. The evidence to be reviewed is very heavy, and my opinion is that the argument will occupy at least ten days. The order of procedure will be: The British counsel will speak first. The American counsel will follow, and the British counsel will reply. The American counsel will be Hon. Don M. Dickinson, of Detroit, Michigan, formerly postmaster-general under Cleveland's first administration. He has a high reputation at the American bar. Associated with him are Mr. Lansing, of Watertown, N. Y., who was one of the junior counsel engaged before the Paris arbitration, and Mr. Warren, of Detroit. The British counsel will be Peters, Charlottetown; Belque, Q.C., Montreal; Rodwell, Victoria, B. C., and Sir C. H. Tupper. The session will be held in the legislative council chamber, which has been kindly placed at our disposal by the local government. The sessions will be open."

5. It shall be lawful for the said Mayor to cause any number of debentures to be made, executed and issued for such sums as may be required, not exceeding, however, the sum of \$50,000 in the year 1897, and not exceeding with the debentures so issued in the year 1897 the sum of \$100,000 in the year 1898, either in currency or sterling money (at the rate of 4.86 2-3 dollars to the one pound sterling) as may be required, each of the said debentures being of the amount of \$1,000.00 or its sterling equivalent, at the rate aforesaid, and all such debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the said Corporation and signed by the Mayor thereof.

6. The said debentures shall bear date the 1st day of December, 1897, and be made payable in twenty years from the said date at such place either in Great Britain, the United States of America or the Dominion of Canada, as may be designated thereon, and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of interest, and the signatures to the interest coupons may be either written, stamped, printed or lithographed.

7. The said debentures shall bear interest at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent. per annum from the date thereof, which interest shall be payable half yearly at such place either in Great Britain, the United States of America or the Dominion of Canada as may be expressed in the debentures and coupons.

8. For the purpose of raising annually a certain specific sum for the payment of the interest on the said debentures during their currency there shall be raised annually the sum of \$4,500, and for the purpose of raising annually a certain specific sum for the payment of the debt at maturity there shall be raised the sum of \$3,300.

9. For the purpose of payment of the said annual sum in the next preceding paragraph mentioned there shall be raised and levied in each year a rate of 50-100 of one mill in the dollar on all the rateable lands and improvements or real property in the Municipality of the said Corporation.

10. The Corporation of the City of Victoria shall be authorized to borrow the sum of one hundred thousand dollars for the purpose therein set forth.

11. This By-law shall be in force from the date of its passing by the Municipal Council.

12. This By-law may be cited as the "Streets Loan By-law, 1897."

Passed the Municipal Council this 16th day of August, 1897.

TAKEN NOTICE

that the above is a true copy of the proposed by-law upon which the vote of Municipality will be taken at Room 11 of the Market Building, Cormorant street, for the North Ward, at the building on the south-west corner of Douglas and Pandora streets for the Central Ward, and at a building known as No. 27 Government street (east side) for the South Ward, in the City of Victoria, on Monday, the 30th day of August instant, and that the poll will be kept open between the hours of eight o'clock a.m. and 4 o'clock p.m.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

City Clerk's Office,
Victoria, B. C.,
17th August, 1897.

NOTICE

is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria, at its next session, for a transfer of the license issued to A. Bechtel, upon the premises known as the California Hotel, situated on Johnson street, in the city of Victoria, to Walter Martin.

A. BECHTEL.
7th August, 1897.
Tag 594

NOTICE

is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at their next sitting as a Licensing Court for a transfer to John Y. Millington and Walter Millington of my license for the sale of wines and liquors by retail upon the premises situated on the northeast corner of Fort and Douglas streets, Victoria city, known as the Royal Saloon.

Dated this 2nd day of August, A.D., 1897.
THOMAS GARVIN.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that we intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria at its next session for a transfer of the license issued to Mr. Paglen upon the premises known as the Hall Saloon, situated at Fort street, in the city of Victoria, to Wm. Cowling.

JAMES D. ROBINSON,
GEORGE JACQUES,
Executors Estate C. Paglen.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria at its next sitting for a transfer of the license issued to Mr. Paglen upon the premises known as the Hall Saloon, situated at Fort street, in the city of Victoria, to Henry C. Mart.

Dated 25th July, 1897.
W. W. PETER,
W. F. HALL.

NOTICE

is hereby given that at the next meeting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners I intend to apply for the transfer of the license now held by me for the Bee Hive Saloon, situated at the corner of Broad and Fort streets, to Lake Gray and Thomas Doolan.

PATRICK BURKE,
Victoria, July 22, 1897.

NOTICE

is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at its next sitting as a Licensing Court for a transfer to William White of my interest in the license issued to William White and myself for the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the King's Head saloon, situated upon the north side of Johnson street in the city of Victoria.

Dated this 9th day of June, 1897.
R. SLOAN.

NOTICE

To whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that during my absence from Victoria John B. Perry has my general power of attorney, and is fully authorized to transact all business in my name.

Dated this 11th day of August, 1897.
aug18
W. H. PERRY.

No Gripe Hood's Pills

When you take Hood's Pills. The big, old-fashioned, sugar-coated pills, which tear you all to pieces, are not in it with Hood's. Easy to take

and easy to operate, is true of Hood's Pills, which are up to date in every respect. Safe, certain and sure. All druggists, etc. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

A BY-LAW

To enable the Corporation of
the City of Victoria to bor-
row the sum of one hundred
thousand dollars for the pur-
pose therein set forth.

WHEREAS it is necessary that the streets and sidewalks of the City of Victoria should be maintained and improved and that permanent sidewalks should be constructed; and whereas an insufficient sum of the present year's unexpended revenue is at this time available for such work, it is therefore deemed expedient to raise a sum of money for the above purposes.

AND WHEREAS for the purposes aforesaid it is intended to raise by way of loan upon the credit of the Corporation of the City of Victoria the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, of which sum it is intended to raise \$50,000 in the year 1897 and \$50,000 in the year 1898.

AND WHEREAS it will require the sum of \$7,800.00 to be raised annually by special rate for the payment of the debt intended to be hereby created and the interest thereon.

AND WHEREAS the amount of the whole rateable property of the said Corporation of the City of Victoria, according to the last Revised Assessment Roll is \$16,904,853;

AND WHEREAS it will require an annual special rate of 50-100 of a mill in the dollar for the payment of the interest and creating an equal yearly sinking fund for paying the principal of the said debt according to the Municipal Clauses Act, 1866;

AND WHEREAS it is intended to reduce the general rate so that the said special rate shall not increase the total rate of taxation;

AND WHEREAS this by-law may not be altered or repealed except with the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council;

THEREFORE the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:

1. It shall be lawful for the Mayor of the Corporation of the City of Victoria to borrow upon the credit of the Corporation by way of the debentures hereinafter mentioned, from any person or persons or body or bodies corporate, who may be willing to advance the same as a loan, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of \$100,000 currency or sterling money at the rate of 4.86 2-3 dollars to the one pound sterling, and to cause all such sums so raised or received to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the said Corporation for the purpose and with the object hereinafter recited.

2. It shall be lawful for the said Mayor to cause any number of debentures to be made, executed and issued for such sums as may be required, not exceeding, however, the sum of \$50,000 in the year 1897, and not exceeding with the debentures so issued in the year 1897 the sum of \$100,000 in the year 1898, either in currency or sterling money (at the rate of 4.86 2-3 dollars to the one pound sterling) as may be required, each of the said debentures being of the amount of \$1,000.00 or its sterling equivalent, at the rate aforesaid, and all such debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the said Corporation and signed by the Mayor thereof.

3. The said debentures shall bear date the 1st day of December, 1897, and be made payable in twenty years from the said date at such place either in Great Britain, the United States of America or the Dominion of Canada, as may be designated thereon, and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of interest, and the signatures to the interest coupons may be either written, stamped, printed or lithographed.

4. The said debentures shall bear interest at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent. per annum from the date thereof, which interest shall be payable half yearly at such place either in Great Britain, the United States of America or the Dominion of Canada as may be expressed in the debentures and coupons.

5. It shall be lawful for the said Mayor to cause the said debentures and the interest coupons, either or both, to be made payable at such place either in Great Britain of the United States of America or the Dominion of Canada as may be designated.

6. For the purpose of raising annually a certain specific sum for the payment of the interest on the said debentures during their currency there shall be raised annually the sum of \$4,500, and for the purpose of raising annually a certain specific sum for the payment of the debt at maturity there shall be raised the sum of \$3,300.

7. For the purpose of payment of the said annual sum in the next preceding paragraph mentioned there shall be raised and levied in each year a rate of 50-100 of one mill in the dollar on all the rateable lands and improvements or real property in the Municipality of the said Corporation.

8. The Corporation of the City of Victoria shall be authorized to borrow the sum of one hundred thousand dollars for the purpose therein set forth.

9. This By-law shall be in force from the date of its passing by the Municipal Council.

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WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

LE ROI AND HEINZE

Rosland's Leading Mine Has Closed
Another Contract for
Smelting.

Less Than Old Charges—The Rate
Said To Be About \$3.50
Per Ton.

Trail, B. C., Aug. 22.—The announcement within the past few days to the effect that Heinze would have enough Le Roi ore to smelt to keep him busy for the next four years, looks simple enough on the surface, but there is reason for this turn on the part of the Le Roi people, and the all-absorbing topic of smelting British Columbia ores on the American side and taking chances on the results of a prospective export duty, has assumed an entirely different and decidedly interesting phase.

This has been an eventful week in both smelting and railroad circles. Briefly, the facts are: First, that Heinze has secured a new contract with the Le Roi company covering a period of four years. Whether it calls for just so many tons of ore in that space of time or not cannot be stated, but sufficient it is to know that the old contract, on which 20,000 tons remained to be smelted, has been abrogated, and the price reduced to make it agree with the new schedule. The rate, too, is a conundrum yet, for it takes one pretty close to Heinze to gain his confidence. It was stated today, however, by a prominent mining man, that the price was to be between \$8.50 and \$9 per ton. The old contract covered \$2 for transportation and \$9 for treatment. From the former Heinze knocked off \$1.25, which made a transportation charge of 75 cents. Now, so far as can be learned, he has shaved just about as much from the treating rate, and this would bring it to \$8.50. One thing is certain, it is close to that figure.

The recent public meeting at Rosland plainly indicated that the people of Trail Creek were not so sensitive about where their ores were treated, so long as the charges were low enough to permit of the handling of the low grade product. They did not care whether it went to Trail or Northport. But it is hinted that somebody else is interested in seeing the Northwest smelter built, and that the Le Roi people will not suffer financially if it is built and never smelts a pound of Le Roi ore. Whether there is any truth in it or not, it is a fact that rumor was current in Northport last week that the smelter, before finished, would change in architectural construction to a round house. Of course, Col. Turner denies this, for the Le Roi people must be let down easy. That they have a portion of the townsite, or that somebody else would be benefited by an addition to the present townsite because of the erection of a smelter, has never been denied.

For some reason also, as the story goes, the Le Roi people and Corbin are experiencing strained relations, and, as it may seem, Corbin has turned to Heinze for sympathy. At any rate, when Heinze was in Spokane a few days since, Corbin wined him and dined him, and put an affectionate arm around him, and together they talked with the utmost confidence. Whether Heinze wanted something from Corbin or Corbin from Heinze, is a riddle, but it is safe to say that one wanted something from the other. It may yet be that Corbin hopes to build a branch from Sayward and come up the east side of the Columbia to Trail, so that the three prongs of his railroad fork will reach into the three commanding points of the Kootenay, viz., Nelson, Trail and Rosland. It is a shrewd move, anyhow, for his line to Trail would be an active competitor of the C.P.R. boats, and there would be through transportation from here to Spokane.

And it can also be stated without a question of doubt that Heinze is going to do some railroad building. The gauge to Rosland is to be widened, and more important still, and built immediately. Engineers are being sent into the field at several points between here and the terminus, and in a few days Heinze's most trusted engineer will be in Victoria searching records and securing the right of way. How much the C.P.R. is interested is another puzzle, but the public will never be surprised to learn that the company has taken over the entire line. They, too, have engineers in the field to run a line whereby they can tap the Trail-Rosland road at China creek or Sullivan creek, and reach Rosland. It is well known that the C.P.R. has offered to purchase the Heinze railroad interests, and that Heinze is willing to sell, but his price is stiff. However the line and out of the whole matter may result, there promises to be some interesting developments during the next few weeks.

Spokane, Aug. 23.—It is asserted by those on the inside in the affairs of the Le Roi company that the contract with Heinze has not been actually signed as yet, but that it is being considered. Mr. Heinze is in the city, and was in earnest consultation with the Le Roi people last night. It was one of the many conferences that have been held of late on the same proposition. A meeting was held that lasted far into the night, and it was learned that the probabilities were that a decision would be reached before morning as to whether or not the contract would be signed. It was also learned that what is said in the Trail dispatch regarding the extremely low net rate for the treatment of Le Roi ores at the Trail smelter is absolutely correct.

It is vigorously maintained by the officials and stockholders of the Le Roi company that there has been no change of plans regarding the erection of the smelter at Northport.

Both Senators Turner and Col. Turner refused last night to be interviewed concerning the matter.

Not one complaint has ever been made by those using Ayer's Sarsaparilla according to directions. Furthermore, we have yet to learn of a case in which it has failed to afford benefit. So say hundreds of druggists all over the country. Has cured others, will cure you.

MUCH INDIGNATION

In the Transvaal Over Chamberlain's Statement Re Arbitration.

New York, Aug. 23.—A special to the Sun to-day says: "The statement made by Mr. Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, in the house of commons on Aug. 4 that it was impossible to arbitrate the question of Great Britain's suzerainty over the Transvaal, which had been established by convention, on the ground that such a course would be unprecedented between a superior power and its subordinate, has excited much indignation in the Transvaal."

"The matter was debated by the Volksraad, and several members declared that British suzerainty did not exist. The question will be again raised on Tuesday next. Meetings have been held in Pretoria and elsewhere in the Transvaal at which resolutions were adopted denouncing the stand taken by Mr. Chamberlain. It was these resolutions which possibly elicited the articles recently published by the Berlin newspapers declaring that the Transvaal does not recognize Great Britain's claim to suzerainty."

S. Parke, M.D., Quebec: "I certify that I have employed, with marked success, the 'Pheno-Banum (Quickcure)' in burns and certain wounds, and can thoroughly recommend its employment."

GREAT REJOICING

Magnificent Demonstration in Honor
of President Faure at the Capital of Russia.

Interesting Ceremony of Laying the
Foundation of the New
Troitsky Bridge.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 24.—President Faure, M. Hanotaux, the French minister for foreign affairs, and the suite of the president, on board the imperial yacht Alexander entered the Neva at noon. The river was crowded with lavishly decorated excursion steamers and the quays were black with spectators. The French cruiser Surocouf, which was near the landing stage, manned her yards and her saloons were ringing with cheers as the Alexander reached her quay. The Russians responded with roars of cheering.

Upon disembarking, President Faure was received by the Alexander III. Neva Tcherny regiment of infantry. Standing in front of the regiment was a row of

picturesque tent were grouped the high court dignitaries in splendid uniforms and the municipal councillors and the clergy in gorgeous robes, while in the background stood four immense stands filled with ladies in elegant toilettes and officers in uniforms, making a scene of great animation and sparkling with color. The Czar, President Faure, the Metropolitan and the Mayor of St. Petersburg, surrounded by the grand dukes, M. Hanotaux, the French minister of foreign affairs, the Count of Montebello, the French ambassador to Russia, and other French officers formed the central group in front of the tent where the inauguration was solemnly performed.

BREAD AND FLOUR RISE.

Expected To Go Up Ten Per Cent. In London.

London, Aug. 24.—Bread has risen 1/2d. per quarter loaf in London, and it is expected to rise 1d. per loaf.

Leeds, Aug. 24.—The Corn Millers' Association has advanced the price of flour 1s. per sack, making 11s. advance per sack in five weeks.

Montreal, Aug. 24.—In sympathy with the rise of wheat bread has advanced 2 cents a loaf here.

If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, biliousness or constipation, you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable, small, and easy to take. Don't forget this.

CANADIAN PACIFIC WILL FIGHT.

The Bonding Matter Will Eventually Be Taken Into the Courts.

Washington, Aug. 24.—The principal attorney for the Canadian and Grand Trunk roads, who has been in Washington for several days looking after the interests of his road in discriminatory duties against them in the new tariff bill, left for home last night. Before going he said he did not expect Attorney-General McKenna would make a decision on the subject for some time yet, as he would not be disposed to take snap judgment on a matter of this kind, but would give the roads interested a chance to make a full and fair showing in the case. He thinks it is of the utmost importance, however, that the people of every section of the country interested in this law should communicate with the attorney-general, either as individuals or through their boards of trade and other proper channels, and represent to him the loss they would sustain should this paragraph be construed literally. He says that it is perfectly plain that this provision of the law was inserted in the bill solely for the interest of through transcontinental lines, and would be almost a death blow to such roads as the Soo, Michigan Central and other feeders. In case the attorney-general shall sustain the contention of the treasury department, and hold that goods from foreign countries enter the United States



CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles that
arise from a bilious state of the system, such as
Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after
eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most
remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills
are equally valuable in Constipation, curing
and preventing this annoying complaint, while
they also correct all disorders of the stomach,
stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels.
Even if they only cured

HEAD

who they would be almost priceless to those
who suffer from this distressing complaint,
but fortunately their goodness does not end
there. Little pills valuable in so many ways that
every one is willing to do with them.
Buy after all sick head

ACHE

is the name of so many lives that here is where
we make our great boast. Our little cure is
valuable to all.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small
and very easy to take. One or two pills make
a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do
not grip or purge, but by their gentle action
cleanse all who use them. In cases of 25 cents
five for \$1. Sold everywhere, or by mail.
CARTER MEDICINE CO., N.Y. City.

Small Pills. Small Dose. Small Price.

WANTS TO BE QUEEN.

Princess Kaiulani Would Like To Be Ruler
of Hawaii.

San Francisco, Aug. 23.—Princess Kaiulani, who has just attained her majority, will return to Hawaii in October after an absence of 10 years spent in England and on the continent. She has hopes of being made queen of the present island republic if annexation fails. She is watching for a compromise between the republicans and the royalists in favor of herself; for the chances of her aunt, ex-Queen Liliuokalani, being restored to power are generally conceded to be very slim in any event. The princess will arrive in New York about September 25 from England. She will probably stay a short time in this city, visiting with ex-Queen Liliuokalani, who will then be reading here, temporarily while congress is not in session. Kaiulani's father will accompany her.

NOTICE

Applications will be received at the office
of the undersigned until noon on Monday
next, the 30th inst., for the position of
Pound Keeper. Salary, \$50 per month.
By order,
ERNEST W. BRADLEY,
Acting C.M.G.

City Clerk's Office,
August 24th, 1897.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Co.

NOTICE.

To Prospectors, Miners and Holders of
Mineral Claims on unoccupied land within
the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Com-
pany's land grant, FOR ONE YEAR
ONLY from the date of this notice, the
Railway Company will sell their rights to
minerals (except coal and iron) and the
surface rights of mineral claims, at the
price of \$5.00 per acre. Such sales will
be subject to all other reservations con-
tained in conveyances from the Company
prior to this date. One half of the pur-
chase money to be paid ten days after re-
cording the claim with the Government,
and a duplicate of the record to be filed in
the Company's Land Office, Victoria, on
the date of the first instalment. The bal-
ance of the purchase money to be paid in
two equal instalments, at the expiration of
six and twelve months, without interest.
Present holders of Mineral Claims who
have not previously made other arrange-
ments with the Company for acquiring
Surface and Mineral Rights, are hereby
notified to at once make the first payment
on their Claims, as otherwise they will be
deemed and treated as trespassers.
LEONARD H. SOLLT,
Land Commissioner.
Victoria, B.C., June 1st, 1897.

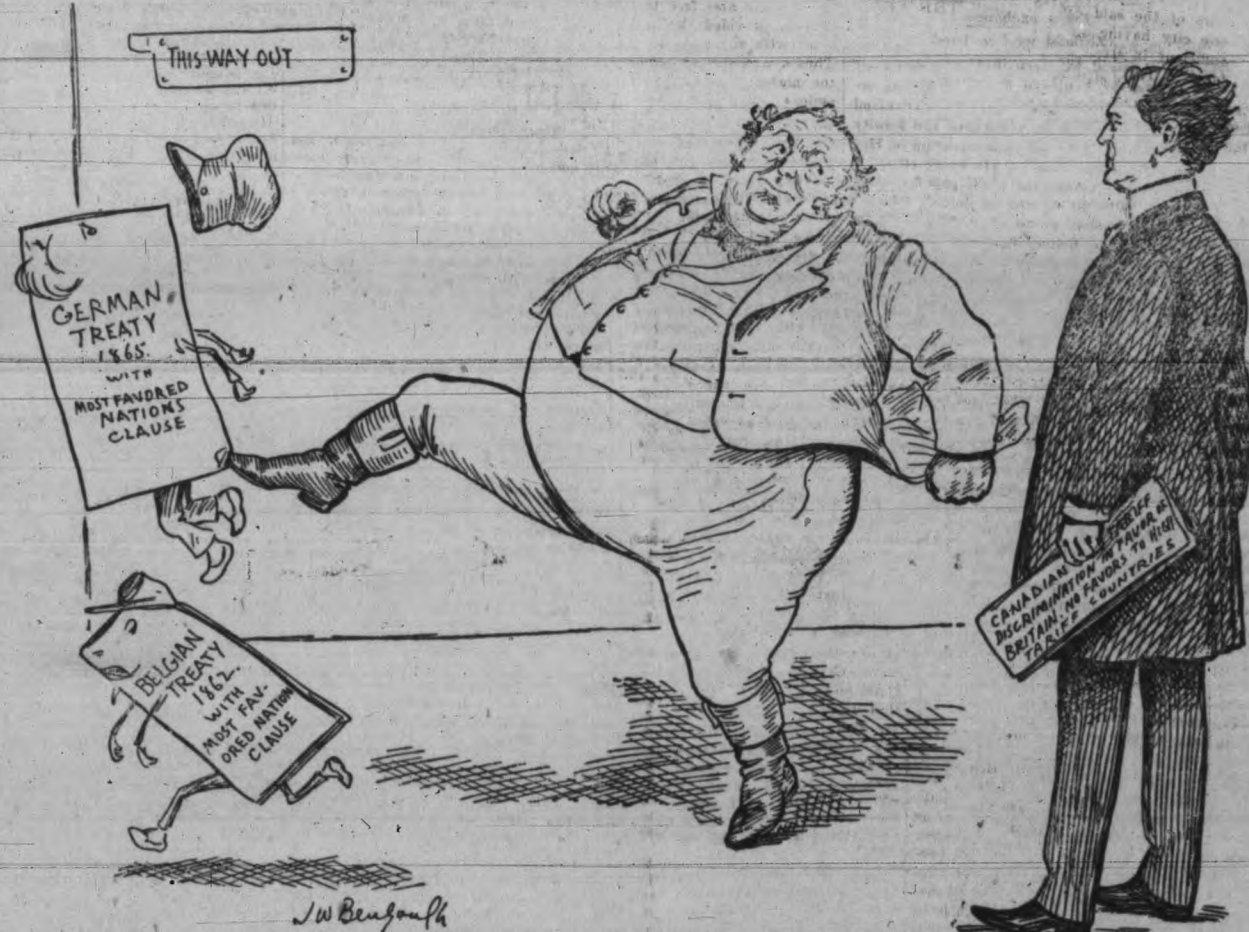
NOTICE.

1896, M. No. 41.
In the Supreme Court of British Columbia,
In the Matter of the "Quietling Titles Act"
and of Sub-divisions Numbers Fourteen
(14) and Fifteen (15) of Suburban Lot
Number Four (IV.) in the City of Victo-
ria.

Monday, the 8th day of February, A. D.
1897.

Upon hearing read the petition of Rose
Murray and Della McBrady, herein dated
the 15th day of November, 1896, the af-
fidavit of the said petitioners in support of
the said petition, the affidavit of James
Mulholland, sworn the 23rd day of October,
1896, the affidavit of James Daley, sworn
the 25th day of October, 1896, the certi-
ficate of the Registrar-General of Titles
relating to the title of the above-mentioned
sub-divisions numbers fourteen (14) and
fifteen (15) of suburban lot number four
(IV.), dated the 27th day of October, 1896,
and the other documents set forth in the
schedule to the said petition, and upon
hearing Counsel for the said petitioners, I
do order that a declaration of the peti-
tioners' claim to the above-mentioned land
do issue as prayed by the above-mentioned
petition upon notice to adverse claimants
to the said land of the application herein
and of this order being published in four
successive issues of the British Columbia
Gazette and in the Daily Times for one
month, provided that no adverse claims
shall be filed within the said period with
the Registrar of this Court.
(Sgd.) M. W. STEWART DEANE, J.

Foremost to the above order, notice is
hereby given that any person having, or
pretending to have, any title or interest
in the above-mentioned land, or any part
thereof, is required, before the issue of the
above-mentioned declaration, to file a state-
ment of his claim with the Registrar of
the Supreme Court of British Columbia,
pursuant to the above Act.
Given the 2nd day of July, 1897.
WILLIAM A. OLIVER,
Solicitor for the Petitioners.
July 24-1897.



THE TREATIES "DENOUNCED."

JOHN EULL—Certainly—anything to oblige, Sir Wilfrid!

"DEAR BREAD."

The Paris Figaro Addresses a Warning to
Premier Melne.

Paris, Aug. 24.—The Figaro, discussing the increase in the price of bread in France, says to-day: "The political side of the question dominates. There are two possible solutions to the question: that the state fix the price for bread or the government remove the customs duties." The Figaro warns Premier Melne that it is inadvisable for him to allow himself to be entirely "a dear bread minister."

GREAT STRIKE IN PROGRESS.

Twenty Thousand Men at Buda Pesth
Engaged in a Labor War.

Buda-Pesth, Aug. 24.—A great strike in the building trade began here to-day, more than 20,000 men being involved. The strikers endeavored to prevent others from working, and came repeatedly into conflict with the police and desperate pitched battles ensued in several of the principal streets of the city. Two hundred persons have been injured, some dangerously. The police have arrested a hundred of the ring-leaders.

Economy and strength are combined in Hood's Sarsaparilla. Every bottle contains 100 doses and will average to last a month.

the highest officers of Russia. The president, in a few words spoken in Russian, greeted the soldiers, who replied with a loud cheer. M. Faure then inspected the guard of honor, and afterwards he and his suite, escorted by a battalion of Ural Cossacks, were driven in open carriages to the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul. Though rain was falling heavily, the streets were densely packed with people, who vociferously cheered the president of France.

After placing a wreath on the tomb of the late Czar, Alexander III., in the cathedral, President Faure drove to Neva and laid the corner stone of the new French hospital. The president afterwards visited the house which Peter the Great, in 1703, built on the bank of Neva, in order to superintend the construction of St. Petersburg. The president examined the chair, stool, etc., made by Peter the Great, and then went to the riverside, where the Czar was waiting for him in a launch. M. Faure embarked in this vessel, which had the Russian and French flags flying from her stern, and crossed the Neva. The imperial and presidential party took part in the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new Troitsky bridge. The Metropolitan, who officiated, prayed for the Czar and for President Faure and France. The usual scenes of enthusiasm were witnessed everywhere. The spectacle of the inauguration of the bridge was most brilliant. Around a

THE MINERS' STRIKE.

Final Efforts to Arrange a Settlement
Prove a Failure.

Pittsburg, Aug. 24.—The final effort to arrange a plan for ending the big strike has proved a failure, and the strike goes on. At noon the conference between a committee of coal operators and miners, national and district officials, closed and the conference adjourned without date. The miners' representatives did not recede from their original proposition to settle the strike by arbitration and start the mines at the 69 cent rate. President Hatchford gave out the following statement: "We have disagreed. Besides our proposition to arbitrate, we made them a second one along the lines of bringing about a general conference of miners and operators of all the mining states. They refused to lend their efforts in that direction and the strike will be continued. We have no other plans for the future."

Immediately after the close of the morning conference J. B. Scobie called a meeting of operators for 2 o'clock this afternoon to discuss the situation and outline a plan for future action. The outlook after the adjournment of the conference seemed to be encouraging for the miners. There is no question of the actions of the coal operators to start their mines. Nearly every coal company in the Pittsburg district was represented at the Monongahela House during the conference.

through Canada must pay 10 per cent. discriminatory duty the matter will be taken into the courts on the first invoice which is so taxed, and every subsequent invoice subjected to the tax will be protested, so that a large number of cases will soon be entered against the government. It is the opinion of good authorities that the court will not sustain such a decision, and would declare this provision of the law illegal and unconstitutional, in which case the treasury department would have to disgorge immense sums of money.

WHEAT TAKES A DROP.

It Fell Three Points Below the Top
Notch Yesterday.

New York, Aug. 24.—The disastrous result of operations by "eleventh hour" bulls was demonstrated in the actions of the market to-day. Failing to secure the necessary assortment of bull news these belated holders panicked the bull bubble, and prices fell with a crash to a point over three cents a bushel below the top notch of the year.

Wheat closed as follows: No. 2 red, August, 96 3/4c; September, 97 1/4c; October, 96 3/4c; November, 95 3/4c; December, 95 1/4c.

Chicago, Aug. 24.—The leading futures closed as follows: Wheat, September, 91 1/4c; December, new, 90 1/4c; May, 91 1/4c. Corn, August, 28 3/4c; September, 28 1/4c; December, 28 1/4c; May, 29 1/4c. Oats, September, 15 3/4c; December, 15 1/4c.



The Daily Times.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The cast for the proposed new administration which is to supersede the Turner government, published by the Colonist in this morning's issue, says very little either for the writer's ingenuity or intelligence. There is not an opposition paper on the Mainland or Island which would either suggest or endorse it. Two of the members of the said cabinet to come from one city having only three members is sufficient in itself to bring it into disfavor. The writer of the paragraph in question evidently is thoroughly ignorant of current politics, and as a political prophet should sell out his business and stock in trade. Tipsters are invariably the least likely to be correct.

Descanting yesterday upon the Colonist's article upon the subject of the administration and acts of the Turner government, we did not point out which in justice we should have done—that other opposition papers besides the Times have provided abundant matter for the Colonist's journalistic pugilism. We published an able article from the Province of last week, containing a trenchant criticism of the railway policy of "my government," an article which the Colonist conveniently ignores. The Columbian, News-Advertiser, the Kootenay papers—their name is legion—have furnished excellent entertainment for our neighbor's warlike propensities. We could fill the whole of our editorial space weeks to come in, culling from these newspapers the most damaging evidence of the provincial government's maladministration, misgovernment and waste. But the Colonist, with delightful simplicity, "washing its hands with invisible soap in imperceptible water," declares that it never heard or saw any of these criticisms. The very air is full of them; the streets discuss them; the store, shop and factory resound with them; and the newspapers have but led to the denunciations. The Times has endeavored in the mildest way and in the most apologetic language to insinuate that possibly the Turner government could be improved upon, and has occasionally hinted that certain proposals or doings of the government could be improved upon. If the politeness of our language has failed to convey our ideas to the denser mind of our neighbor, we sincerely ask for absolution. In the future we will try and do better.

THE SILVER SLUMP.

The heavy drop in silver has a depressing effect upon mine owners in the Slocan, so much so that the Nelson Miner fears that if an improvement does not take place soon that operations will be greatly curtailed. The extraordinary richness of the Slocan mines has enabled their owners to work them at a profit notwithstanding the low prices that have prevailed ever since the rich argentiferous ores of that district were discovered. But there is a limit below which it would be unprofitable to operate even these high grade mines, and that apparently has been pretty nearly reached.

The Hall mines, the Miner says, will be hit hard, since silver forms two-thirds of the value of the Silver King ore. Assuming, says our contemporary, "that the Silver King ore runs 200 ounces silver to the ton, a drop of four cents means a great deal to the company. It is now treating over 200 tons, but on the basis of 200 tons per day the loss would amount to \$100 per day. In the Ainsworth district the decline will be felt more than in any section of Southern Kootenay. This summer several new companies were induced to operate silver properties in the old camp, and in most cases they were making good headway. Had silver maintained its own Ainsworth would have had the heat right in its history, but as matters stand it looks as if the old camp will have to drop back again for a while and resume its waiting policy."

The British Columbia Review, a London weekly paper devoted to mining interests in this province, has heard of one

smart and energetic promoter who formed his syndicate a week ago and has ample funds at his disposal, and so sends his nephew to Clondyke via Australia. Travel is good for young men—at the expense of a syndicate.

WHERE IS TURNER?

The Colonist says: "There ought to be a determined effort on the part of the business men and boards of trade, backed up by the Dominion government, to demonstrate to all the world that Canadian cities are the proper places for miners to buy supplies. *** There is no time to be lost in this matter. Next year will be the great out-fitting year." It will be noticed that the Colonist very carefully refrains from including the provincial government among those who ought to, vulgarly speaking, "get a move on." It shunts very loudly that the east should act; that the business men and boards of trade and the Dominion Government should act; but won't say anything or do anything that will disturb the peaceful slumber of Mr. Turner. Yesterday the Times called upon Mr. Turner to take action exactly upon the lines advocated by the Colonist this morning. We reiterate that request now. The Colonist itself admits that British Columbia is bound to derive immense benefit from the influx of prospectors and the exploiting of the Yukon gold regions. Surely it does not contend that because the rich ground is situated outside the confines of the province, the provincial authorities have not a duty to perform if they would advance the interests of the country? Let Mr. Turner do what the country expects him to do, and what the Colonist wants somebody else to do—and much will be done towards advertising this province as it should be advertised. Once more we ask: Where is Turner?

HANDS ACROSS THE SEA.

From exchanges to hand from New Zealand we learn that our sister colony in the Southern Seas, with all its socialisms, celebrated the Queen's Diamond Jubilee with as much verve and loyalty and lavish display as any portion of Her Majesty's dominions. In every city, village and hamlet the whole populace joined with one accord in doing honor to the occasion, proud of the fact that under the British flag they were freer than any people under the sun; free to enact laws, not for the rich or poor, high born or low born, but for all alike, in the cause of the people. Proud to be Britons are the New Zealanders, and they showed it in real earnest on this occasion of the recent reign in magnificent displays, civil and military. In reviewing the illustrated papers one can scarcely realize that forty-seven years ago that colony was unpopulated, except by natives, while to-day Maori and European, more than once at war with each other, join heartily in the same chorus of "God Save the Queen." It is pleasing to reflect upon this love for the mother land felt by our brother colonists across the Pacific, and it goes to show that their new democracy is of the right sort; that their desire to keep out the abuses of the old country, its monopolies and vested interests and prejudices, its sweating factories and extremes of wealth and poverty, will enable them to build up a Greater Britain under the Southern Cross. Their socialism is not revolutionary in a republican or disloyal sense, but seems to us nothing more nor less than progressive Liberalism, which seeks to give the people better laws, to give them more adequate purchasing power, more equal distribution of wealth, more equitable land laws, better currency laws, and better conditions for labor, and the prevention of capitalistic monopolies in various industrial enterprises. Would that we had a little of this progressive Liberalism in British Columbia. The new steamship service inaugurated by the Aorangi, due next week from the sunny south, will bring New Zealand and British Columbia into closer touch with each other, and we shall watch with interest the trend of events in that advanced colony, so similar to our own in many respects, and so far ahead in others.

We reproduce to-day, from the Fort Steele Prospector, an "appreciation" of the Hon. Col. Baker. It is decidedly interesting reading, and may be taken as indicative of the popularity of the Turner administration in the upper country. Our intrepid contemporary may expect to be the target for a stream of abuse from the Colonist when it ceases for a time from tongueing the feet of its idol; but the outspoken Fort Steele editor will very probably survive.

Goldwin Smith thinks Canada will be eventually absorbed by the United States, but admits that he is not likely to live to see it. If his great-grandchild ever lives to see it, he'll be the oldest man the world has ever known.

A LEG AND A LEGACY.

A curious tale of a leg and a legacy was told in the English Court of Chancery recently. A Welsh lady left agency to "Daniel Harding, who has lost his leg." She had a nephew named Daniel Harding, but he had not lost his leg, and two other nephews, both named Edward Harding, each of whom had lost a leg. To which did she intend to leave the legacy? Daniel was ruled out. The two Edwards decided a proposition to divide the money. Mr. Harding had once offered to Edward the first present of an artificial limb. That proved that she knew that he had lost a leg, and to him the court awarded the money.

MAGIC LINIMENT, the great pain reliever, is superior to all others.

WOMAN'S WORK AND INFLUENCE.

(By "Observer.")

The meetings that are being held in connection with organizations of women in this city are events that invite comment upon the growing influence of women in political and other spheres. Like the power behind the throne, the women of British Columbia are going to work unobtrusively, but none the less earnestly, in the direction of relegating to retirement those who at the close of the last session made mean jokes at their expense, ridiculed their appeal for the rights of citizenship, and "laughed out of court" their petition for the franchise. Women are slow in overlooking an injustice or an affront, and they will not readily forget the hostile way in which they have been treated by the Turner government. True, they will have no vote, but they will exercise an influence which will prove an important and a powerful factor in the next elections. With regard to the general question of woman's work, there are facts which deserve to be carefully studied by those thoughtful people who are earnestly seeking a way to the realization of woman's economic independence.

In France there has been some agitation going on for a law equivalent to the English one, allowing a married woman to possess property in her own right. There are some six millions of women workers in France, but such of those as are married have no right to one cent of their earnings. Women are employed by the post office, telegraph office, railway companies, and many of the larger private companies, being paid about half what men earn for the same amount of work. The same may be said of the women employed by the state as teachers and school mistresses. Women are also free to enter any profession, provided the practice does not clash with any article of the civil code. Thus a woman may study law and take the highest degrees and honors at examinations, but she cannot practice, because the code classifies her with "persons under age or of notoriously disordered or immoral life, all lunatics and persons of unsound mind."

In America the struggle appears to be confined chiefly to the question of equal pay for the sexes. In the professions in the States the largest number of women are employed as school teachers, while there is a goodly proportion of librarians and women engaged in literary work, stenographers, journalists and clerks. Experience has demonstrated that the services of women in these professions are quite as valuable as those rendered by men, but the payment is less in all callings. Strange to say, in the only profession where pay is equal, that of medicine, there are but few aspirants. Among the conservative influences at work in England, America and other countries to prevent the political, social and industrial emancipation of women, that of the church is perhaps the most powerful. Cardinal Gibbons, some time ago, in the course of a sermon in Baltimore Cathedral, advanced the usual claim on behalf of the Christian church, that it must be awarded the chief credit for the high position that woman to-day occupies in most civilized countries. "The church," he said, "follows the preaching of St. Paul, that woman is equal to men when he declares that God made no distinction as to nationality, race or sex."

But it seems that some sections of the church also follow Paul in certain utterances which are in the direction of perpetuating the subjection of woman. His Eminence of Baltimore went on to say:

"It is true woman does not to-day exercise the right of suffrage. She cannot vote, and I am heartily glad of it. I hope that the day will never come when she can vote, and if the right of suffrage is granted her, I hope she will regret it, even though there are some misguided women who think they want it. As asserted that if woman enters politics she will be sure to carry on her some of the mad and dirty of political contact."

That might be true to some extent if all politics were as muddy and dirty as the politics that have held sway in British Columbia. But the influence of women in politics will be in the direction of sending to parliament only pure and honest and whole-souled men.

"A ruler of Greece," continued the Cardinal, "said: 'I command Athens, Athens rules the world, and my wife controls me; therefore she rules the world.' So nowadays you men control the United States, and your wives control you—control the country."

Thousands of Catholic women, as well as those of other religions, would give living proof of the fallacy of Cardinal Gibbons' view that politics degrade womanhood. We hope to see the women of this country enlarge the sphere of their usefulness, taking an intelligent interest in its social, moral and political advancement. We know we can trust them to use their influence on politics for the common good without detriment to their finer nature, and without neglect of home duties. If they want to see more employment offering and better wages; if they want to see morality prevail and social purity and all round improvement generally, they will "control" a good many votes in the right direction—the direction of ousting the present government with its love for Chinese labor and European capital, and general disregard for the public weal.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy always affords prompt relief. For sale by all druggists. Luggie & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

PRESS OPINIONS.

Uncle Sam will please notice that the worm has turned, and Canada will pardon the reference to itself as the worm which has so often been trod upon.—Toronto Star.

It is better to own a Slocan silver mine than to be dragged out of the bottom of an Alaskan glacier for archeological contemplation 2,000 years hence.—The Kootenaiian.

Miners who wish to escape payment of Canadian customs dues on their outfit for Clondyke have only to fit out at a Canadian port, Vancouver or Victoria. Then they will not have to pay any duty.—Ottawa Journal.

Of course anybody who knows anything of the true situation must at once see that it would be the natural thing for the C.P.R. to make use of the Columbia & Western instead of building a parallel line.—Rossland Miner.

The inequalities of representation according to population at the time of the last election, 1894, were scandalous, and they have resulted in the present legislature not being properly representative of the province at all.—Fort Steele Prospector.

We congratulate our contemporary, the Victoria Province, upon its commendable enterprise in issuing the "Province" map of the Clondyke. A number of persons who have been in Alaska and who have inspected the copy at the Pioneer office pronounce it very accurate, reliable and valuable.—Slocan Pioneer.

The government now draws an immense revenue from the mining industry, and the whole of that revenue should be devoted to furthering the interests of the miner and prospector by opening up the country by good trails, and by keeping these trails in good shape for traffic.—Golden Era.

Canada will never be a party to open hostilities against the United States unless she has just substantial and honest cause to vindicate. And for the benefit of those American journals that have been threatening us with extinction we wish to state that when such a condition arises Canada, or rather the British Empire, will not be slow in asserting its rights.—Toronto World.

Some people are very anxious to see our provincial politics run on party lines, which never had any meaning in provincial politics and are gradually ceasing to have any even in Dominion affairs. The Herald has yet to learn of any solid reason why this province should conduct its next election on a dividing line of matters with which no province has to do. The B.N.A. anything to say. If any combination of politicians would form a platform with a few good facts like the old fashioned, "sensible" policy of grab, monopoly and corruption, this province would have some party politics of its own worth talking about and fighting for.—Revelstoke Herald.

AGAINST THE BY-LAW.

To the Editor: In a few days real estate owners will be invited to vote for or against the passage of a by-law by which the passage of \$100,000 by-law to be raised by mortgage on their property, and to be expended chiefly for the benefit of bicyclists, who, as such, contribute nothing to the city revenue. A better experience will enable voters to vote on Monday next with their eyes open to the fact that of late our city council has developed a remarkable appetite for the passage of money by-laws and a yet more remarkable inability in their lavish expenditure of the ratepayers' money.

As an inducement to unwary ratepayers to vote the proposed by-law, they are informed that two loans will mature on May, 1898. I say wait till May, 1898, and pay off the old debt before contracting new. As a further inducement to entrap the ratepayers they are told that the \$100,000 can be borrowed without increasing their tax; or in other words, the ratepayers of Victoria can borrow \$100,000 without interest or increasing responsibility. What a mistake that all the city's loans were not levied on these same easy terms. But this statement is so astoundingly inaccurate that money can be so borrowed, I am obliged to quote Mr. Redfern's own words as given in his letter of the 22nd instant: "Many persons think the passage of this by-law would mean additional taxation. Now that is not the case, as the rate, 1½ per cent, now levied, is the highest the law allows, and the annual amount needed for interest and sinking fund, \$7,800, can be paid out of revenue without increasing the rate." Why, surely it should not be necessary to explain that if \$7,800 is extracted from the annual revenue to pay the interest and sinking fund on a loan not yet effected, some department or service of the city must suffer just to that amount. Again, that "the rate of taxation cannot be increased," is misleading and a mere subterfuge. The council can, and very likely will, get the rate increased by applying to the legislature for power to do so. But real estate owners know that even if the council has been successful in such application it has within its own precincts an equally efficient and, let me say, an unscrupulous instrument for extracting loans from the pockets of ratepayers, and that too, "without increasing the rate." The assessment is increased. A man's property is valued at double what he could obtain for it at a fair auction sale; the rate is levied on this inordinate value; and when the owner objects, because of the increased valuation, he is jeeringly told, as I myself have been told, by the civic officials that he "should be pleased to know his property is increasing in value." Try to evade the fact by any subterfuge whatever, the stern reality remains that a citizen cannot borrow \$100,000 without increasing their indebtedness and with it their responsibility.

Real estate, which must bear the proposed additional burden, is not now a source of profit. Witness the large number of empty houses in the city and houses let at rentals that do not pay the landlord for his outlay. Those houses were occupied at a paying rental a few years ago. Do you ask why this change? Hard times, no employment and a rapidly increasing taxation are depopulating the city.

The proper course for the civic board to adopt is to utilize judiciously, economically and efficiently the resources now

liberally supplied them by the ratepayers. Thirty thousand annually is a liberal appropriation for streets, and this not for opening up and grading new streets, but for repairs merely. Practical men tell us they would guarantee to keep the streets in excellent order on a five years' contract at \$80,000 a year. But everything our aldermen touch is bungled or besmeared with suspicion. Look at our sewerage system, constructed by Dago labor; our city market, another \$100,000 job; our electric lighting system, on which the "redies" were pulled," and on which some believe \$25,000 was paid the contractor over and above his estimated tender; and look at the mud hole of incompetence and useless expenditure now swamping our water system.

The city council has evidently enough to think of at present; when it shows more integrity and capacity for the ratepayers' business, the ratepayers will support its money by-laws. BEDROCK.

Victoria, August 25.

IS DYEA IN CANADA?

Hon. David Mills, An Able International Lawyer, Thinks It Is.

Hon. David Mills, whose thorough knowledge of the constitutional and international law and the treaty history of Canada is perfectly understood in this country, says the Montreal Star, contains an interview given the London Advertiser, tant it when the Alaskan boundary is properly drawn Canadians will have plenty of access to the Clondyke, via the Pacific ocean and the Yukon. Dyea, for instance, he claims, is in Canadian territory; and he strongly advocates the route through Lynn Inlet, which, he argues, lies almost wholly within Canadian territory. "From the headwaters of the inlet to the headwaters of some of the tributaries of the Yukon, a short railway stretch of 50 or 60 miles, established either through Chilcot or White Pass, would be the only railway construction required," he says, and the construction of such a route would require an expenditure of a very moderate amount of money, and would give people desiring to go to that district an easy and comparatively cheap highway."

The basis of his contention is that the boundary does not properly follow all the windings of the shore, but only does so when no "coast line" intervenes. He goes very fully into the question from the days of Russian possession down, quoting the treaty clauses in extenso. The treaty makes the "summit of the mountains situated parallel to the coast," the boundary line from the point where it strikes the 56th degree of north latitude of the mainland until it intersects the 141st degree west longitude, which is followed to the Arctic. Another explanatory clause is added, in which it declares, among other things, that wherever the summit of the coast line "shall prove to be at the distance of more than ten marine leagues from the coast, the limit between the British possessions and the line of coast which is to belong to Russia, as above mentioned, shall be formed by a line parallel to the windings of the coast, and which shall never exceed the distance of ten marine leagues therefrom." Now, Mr. Mills argues that it was clearly the intention of the treaty to adhere to the coast line wherever there was such a thing, no matter whether it crossed inlets or not. The Russians, he points out, only wanted fishing rights on the coast, and so were not likely to stand out for the right to go behind the coast line at any place. Now, Lynn Inlet is crossed by a line of mountains near the coast, known as St. Elias' Alps, which contain a number of peaks ranging from 10,000 to 10,000 feet high. There are a number of other inlets in the same position, and he insists that they are all "Canadian waters lying in Canadian boundaries."

Now, David Mills has a reputation for caution and accuracy, and is seldom suspected of rashness. His opinion as to the meaning of a treaty is that of an expert. A flat statement of this kind, then, than valuable ports on the Alaskan coast are ours, and that we are in danger of being done out of millions as well coming from a man like Senator Mills, is not passed over in silence. He even tells us that when the Americans extended to us the courtesy of allowing the Canadian government to station officials at Dyea, they were kindly permitting us to station officials in our own territory. Now that the discoveries in the Clondyke have made the Alaskan boundary worth bothering about, we may find our national inheritance to be perceptibly larger than we thought.

Blankets, blankets, blankets. Canadian blankets for Canadian gold fields at Weller Bros., 51 to 55 Fort St.

AN APPEAL.

To the Business Community of British Columbia.

For fifteen years I have been engaged in Directory publishing in this Province (although a directory has not been issued every year it has been issued sometimes at a loss). Nearly every time I have published my labor has been defeated by outsiders, who have no interest in the Province, they selling an inferior imitation of mine.

You will have pushed upon you in the next few days just the same scheme that has been worked in the past. Now, what do you wish to do? Kill an old institution that has stood the brunt of the battle and faced dull times, and that has spent \$45,000 in directory publishing in the Province and twice that amount in improvements on the Mainland and in Victoria, or patronize that which has no interest with you. I CAN TELL YOU VERY PLAINLY THERE IS NOT ROOM FOR TWO DIRECTORIES IN B. C., and also, that I do not intend to publish again unless you extend your patronage to that institution that has helped materially to build up the Province, and that is the Williams British Columbia Directory, which will be delivered to you in about one week. See that you get it and no other.

H. T. WILLIAMS.

N.B.—Any business man can have a copy of the advance sheets and I will make all corrections noted, so as to deliver you a correct work.

PACK HORSES.

SEVERAL GOOD PACK HORSES FOR SALE.

Pemberton & Son, 45 Fort St.

AUCTION SALES.

PUBLIC AUCTION

In Mr. Philip's sale room, Third Avenue, Steveston, on Saturday, Aug. 23.

Commencing at 2 o'clock p.m. prompt, the following and other subjects will be offered for sale:

Fully 100 acres of land within proposed limits of the City of Steveston, in lots of from 1 acre to 5 acres; also several well located city lots.

Three, six and 11-acre lots and good stock near Hastic lake, and five acres on Scott road, Surrey.

Subdivisions of sections 23 and 25, tp. 4 (Delta District), near the River Industrial Society's cannery, of from one to four acres.

Also two acres standing barley in Steveston; carriage, pair horses and harness, stage coach and a quantity of other articles.

ALEX. PHILIP, Auctioneer.

ONLY CORNER AUCTION ROOM.

WILLIAM JONES

General Auctioneer and Commission Agent

133 GOVERNMENT ST., COR. PANDORA.

FURNITURE, FARM STOCK AND REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER.

All goods sent for absolute sale will receive prompt and personal attention. Consignments solicited. Money to loan on real estate. Furniture bought for cash at any amount.

W. JONES, Auctioneer.

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SHERBET
Quenches the Thirst.
For sale in any quantity at
BOWEN'S DRUG STORE
107 Government St.
Near Yates.
Our Medicines
are
Serviceable for
Klondykers.

LOCAL NEWS.

Cleanings of City and Prov: clal News in a Condensed Form.

—Smoke the "Province Cigar," hand made.

—No band concert will be given at Mount Baker Hotel this evening.

—The safest and most satisfactory drink for warm weather is Kopsa Beer.

—The "Province Cigars" are made by union men. Factory, 464 Yates street.

—15 cent tea kettles, 15 cent dish pans and other cheap tinware at R. A. Brown & Co., 80 Douglas street.

—Wanted—An experienced young lady as an assistant in a dry goods store. Address 258, Times Office.

—The Fifth Regiment, C.A., are making arrangements for their annual picnic, which is to be held on September 11th. The place to be visited by the picnickers has not yet been chosen.

—The "Barrington," late Major House, Vancouver, under management of H. R. Stratton.

—This evening the first annual meeting of the British Columbia Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will be held at the city hall. The chair is to be taken by Mayor Rodden, and addresses will be delivered by prominent Victorians.

—A mass meeting of Christian Endeavorers will be held at St. Andrew's Presbyterian church this evening, to be led by the delegates to the big convention recently held in San Francisco. Miss Patterson, a Chicago missionary lecturer, will address the meeting on the subject of "Living for Christ."

—This evening a Clondyke social will be given at the Calvary Baptist church, and, as its name implies, the programme will be a rich one. The prospects, if all pass out well, promise a very enjoyable evening, and as a good grub stake has been provided by the ladies, those attending should get up to the church on the summit as soon as possible in order to stake out good locations.

—Rev. J. E. Barry, officiated at the wedding of Mr. Harry B. MacIntyre, manager of the C.P.R. telegraph office at Kaslo, to Miss Findlay, daughter of Mr. Findlay, of 52 David street, this city. The bride was supported by her sister, Miss Cora Findlay, and Mr. T. W. Goulding, of Vancouver, was the best man. Mr. and Mrs. MacIntyre left by the charmer this morning on their way east, where they will make a honeymoon tour through the eastern provinces, returning afterwards to Vancouver, where they intend to make their home.

—At the continuation of the garden party given at the residence of Mrs. W. J. Pendray last evening by the ladies of the Metropolitan Methodist church a very unique programme was presented. The hostess, Mrs. W. J. Pendray, was made the theme for a very laughable burlesque, in which Rev. Mr. Swinerton scored a success as the new woman. Prizes were also given to the best hat trimmers, tailors, darners of socks, and other similar exhibitions of skill—for it was skill on the part of most of the participants, who were well up to such tasks. The grounds were well lit up and well decorated for the occasion.

—The Nisut Indians are mourning the death of their chief, Shen-Wish. He was drowned on Saturday night in the Fraser river, falling, while drunk, from his schooner, the Pachwalla. The schooner is now on her way to Victoria and will be met here by the members of the tribe who are at present camped on the Songhees Indian reserve, waiting and mourning over the loss of their chief. Shen-Wish was chief by inheritance, he having descended from the line of Nisut chiefs, who, before the arrival of whites, practically ruled the Island. The deceased himself wielded a great influence among the Indians of the West Coast. A brother who survives Shen-Wish will probably be elected chief.

—At their regular meeting last evening the Natural History Society decided to raise a fund to import several hundred specimens of different European song birds suitable to the country and without destructive habits. The co-operation of the shooting clubs will be asked in the importation of game birds. Dr. Cunningham, Mr. J. R. Anderson, deputy minister of agriculture, and John Fanning, curator of the provincial museum, have been appointed a committee to prepare the first list of eligible immigrants. Breeding aviaries will be established in this city and the young birds liberated during the most favorable seasons. The society has started the necessary fund to carry out the project with a subscription of \$25 and a canvass will be made to bring it up to \$1,000.

—Lewis Russell, of Portland, has just returned from a trip to Scotland, and the Oregonian quotes him as saying: "Scotland has got the Clondyke fever badly. All the time I was there I received the Pacific Coast papers, and so had the latest news concerning the gold fields. When I would go into an office Clondyke was sure to be the subject. Some would bring a bag of gold or a nugget, and then all would pore over the map, studying Clondyke and discussing the possibilities of the new country. You have no idea how many in that country are preparing to go to the Clondyke next year. The Scotch are never hasty in their determinations, but weigh a matter well before acting. They are now doing about the new gold

fields, and there will be a good many arriving here early next spring in time to make a start for the diggings in March."

—The regular session of the small debts court is being held this afternoon.

—New goods, Keeler's marmalade and fine Canadian cheese. R. H. Jamieson, 83 Fort street.

—A large assortment of English Rockingham tea pots at R. A. Brown & Co., 80 Douglas street.

—Enamel cooking utensils at Weller Bros; just what you need for the Clondyke.

—John Munro has been appointed a member of the city police force, vice A. S. Mount, resigned. Mr. Munro has had considerable experience as a special.

—Sam Levy was charged in the city police court this afternoon with supplying a bottle of gin to a Saanich Indian. The Indian was arrested on the Saanich road yesterday afternoon, and in the provincial police court was fined \$25 for having liquor in his possession. He told the police that Levy had supplied it. Levy, however, pleaded not guilty and other witnesses will be called to-morrow.

—The steamer Portland is the most talked of thing on the Pacific coast. She is due from St. Michaels, presumably with a crowd of miners carrying sacks of Clondyke gold. It would take Pinkerton's whole force to run down the rumors that are floating around regarding her arrival. Last night it was reported that she had passed Cape Flattery and there was a rush by newspaper correspondents for tugs to go and intercept her, but word came that the alarm was a false one. Several tugs are lying in the straits, with anxious crowds of correspondents, waiting for the steamer.

—The following names have been added to the list of subscribers to the good roads advertising fund: A. J. O'Reilly, L. P. Duff, Simon Leiser, C. J. Prior, E. P. King, C. L. Cullin, Miss E. A. Cusack, Miss Frank, J. H. Cherry, J. C. Derby, H. Sayward, W. H. Pooley, Ian Coltart, E. J. Fleming, Hugo Beavens, W. J. Burrows, E. Richards, A. M. Jones, J. W. Corder, S. H. Matson, Wm. Greig, H. Kent, J. E. Church, T. W. Edwards, O. Lucas, J. Rostein, M. C. Maynard, W. Kent, R. Jamieson, A. Sears, W. Wilkerson, J. Savannah, C. J. Quinan, F. A. Ker, J. J. Mulholland, A. H. Seale, A. J. Dallan, H. L. Salmon, D. Leeming.

—The following are the Victoria passengers per steamer Umatilla, which sailed this morning from San Francisco: Mrs. Botta, Miss M. Mullens, J. M. Lasing, R. Bonetham, H. Murphy, Miss Jessie Longfellow, E. H. Pooley, Wm. Sutherland, Mrs. M. Matland, Mrs. G. Riley, Mrs. M. Miller, Mrs. A. C. Patterson, Mrs. J. Miller, Miss N. M. Irfield, Mrs. A. S. Pland, Miss V. M. Cumie, Miss C. B. Bers, Mrs. A. D. Foote and daughter, E. S. Accom, H. Foote, H. Bernstein, J. C. Turnbull and wife, Miss Torney, J. M. Wroth, N. Thomas, H. Mallet and wife, E. Accorg, A. L. Phillips.

—About twenty-five miners in corduroy and mackinaw suits who intend taking passage on the steamer Bristol and the river boat Eugene for Dawson City, held a meeting in the parlor of the Queen's Hotel this afternoon to discuss matters in reference to freight allowances and other subjects in connection with the trip. The great difficulty was the matter of freight, the trouble over which arose in this manner: The Portland & Alaska Steamship Co., from whom most of them secured their passages, offered to carry three-quarters of a ton of freight free and the local office said that three-quarters of a ton measurement would be carried free, there being a difference sometimes one way and sometimes another. Mr. F. C. Davidson, the local agent of the company, said this afternoon the matter had been satisfactorily adjusted.

FOR THE STICKEN.

The Thistle Sails This Evening With the York Expedition.

The steamer Thistle will sail this afternoon for Port Wrangel with Mr. F. M. York and his party on board. They are taking up with them a large supply of provisions and a very extensive outfit; also about fifteen horses and the machinery to be used in the construction of the saw mill and stern wheel steamer which they propose building. Included in the York party, besides Mr. F. M. York, who will be the general superintendent, are Mr. Mount, Mr. Strickland, a former Victorian, although of late he has resided on the other side of the line, who will be the engineer; and Messrs. James Gaudin, son of the agent of marine and fisheries, C. Barton and J. McDonald. The expedition will, on reaching Port Wrangel, take passage on the river steamer Alaskan, which plies on the Sticken river, to Telegraph creek. There a saw mill will be built, and as soon as it is in operation the lumber sawn for the river steamer, which is to be built as soon as possible. A number of other passengers have arranged for passage on the Thistle, it being their intention to go in to the Clondyke gold fields by way of the Sticken and Teslin lake route.

PERSONAL.

J. D. Prestice is down from the interior.

D. J. Munn, of New Westminster, is a guest at the Driford.

Clarence Halford and G. H. Pike, of Seattle, are guests at the Driford.

Sir Charles Ross arrived from Kootenay last night, and is a guest at the Driford.

H. T. Lockyer, manager of the Vancouver branch of the Hudson Bay Co., and Mrs. Lockyer, are in the city.

Chas. D. Munn and Chas. W. Johnson leave for Chicago to-morrow morning via the steamer City of Seattle and the Northern Pacific railway.

J. K. Peters, Henry Blair of Kaslo, B. C. McFarland and wife of Portland, Mrs. E. H. Lewis, F. N. Lyons and H. A. Crabbe of Seattle, C. G. Campbell of Pittsburgh, C. H. Carroll, W. Lundy, C. C. Douglas and H. H. Brewer of St. Louis, are registered at the Queen's.

—Good, heavy gray blankets for Arctic weather on the Clondyke and other Canadian gold fields. Weller Bros., 51-53 Fort St.

Clondyke Medicine Chests
Containing everything necessary, in compact form at a reasonable price.
SEE OUR CLONDYKE WINDOW
John Cochrane
CHEMIST,
N.W. Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

IN SHIPPING CIRCLES.

Preparing For the Trip of the Bristol—News From the Sealing Fleet.

The City of Seattle Is Busy—Movements of Other Steamers.

Numbers of miners and those who wish to be miners are arriving daily and are to be seen clad in their picturesque garb lounging about the various hotels awaiting the sailing of the steamer Bristol for St. Michaels, conveying the steamer Eugene, on which they will take passage for Dawson City. The office of Messrs. F. C. Davidson & Co., the agents for the Portland & Alaska Steamship Company, the owners of the Eugene, is now a very busy one, and many tickets are being sold, so many, in fact, that if those who wish to go do not speak soon they will be disappointed. For the number of tickets to be sold is limited to 200. Mr. E. B. Portland, of the Portland & Alaska Steamship Company, arrived in the city by the steamer City of Seattle this morning, and he has been busy all day adjusting matters of freight and other things connected with the trip. The Bristol is now on her way back from Dyea and she can be looked for this evening, as a special dispatch to the Times from Nanaimo this afternoon said that she passed there at 12:30 to-day. She will be got ready for her northern trip as soon as possible, and in all probability she will get away about the end of the week.

The steamer City of Seattle did not arrive until 7:30 this morning and consequently did not leave until 9:30. The cause of the delay was much freight. Included in the cargo for Victoria were a large number of outfits and packages of provisions belonging to miners who will take passage from here on the Bristol and Eugene for Dawson City. There was also a large consignment of sheep for a local butcher. The Seattle will now resume the even tenor of her way, and henceforth an effort will be made to avoid delay.

Owing to the union meeting of the Christian Endeavor to be held this evening at St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, the meeting of the Y.W.C.T.U., which was to have been held this evening to select delegates for the convention of the W.C.T.U. to be held next week in this city, has been postponed until three o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

The R.M.S. Empress of China, which sailed from Yokohama on Friday last for Victoria, has on board 3,140,000 pounds of overland freight; 140 bales of silk and 120 tons of other freight for Victoria. There are 65 saloon and 200 steerage passengers on board.

Two schooners, one a sealer, passed Carmanah Point this morning. The sealer is probably the Kate, which took a party of prospectors to the West Coast.

The steamer Maude went out to Telegraph bay this morning to load a cargo of powder for shipment on the C.P.R. at New Westminster.

The Mischief is herself again, and this morning she was hard at work in carrying rubble and other material for the beacon at Brothie ledge.

The steamer City of Topeka passed Nanaimo on her way down from Dyea this morning. She will arrive here early this evening.

The steamer Quadra went out to Discovery island this morning to repair the fog signal.

The C.P.R. steamship Empress of India arrived at Hongkong yesterday morning.

BEHRING SEA SEALERS.

Capt. Martin of the Schooner San Diego Starts for Clondyke.

From a letter received from the cook of the sealing schooner Teresa, Capt. G. Hughes, by a friend in this city, dated at Unalakleet on July 28th, it is learned that several of the sealers have become sadly afflicted with the disease now epidemic, and some of them have forsaken their vessels and are now on their way to Clondyke.

Capt. Dan R. Martin, of the City of San Diego, is one of them. The writer tells of trouble on board the schooner Vera, Capt. Bragg having seemingly had no small amount of difficulty with his crew, three of whom he had kept on a diet of bread and water for thirty days. The Vera had 270 skins on board when she arrived at Unalakleet. All of the vessels but four had arrived when the letter was written and all were getting ready for sea. The favorite, one of the non-arrivals, was bringing the Teresa's supplies, but if she did not arrive on the day following that on which the letter was written the writer said that the Teresa was to proceed to sea without her provisions. The Vera was the first vessel to leave Unalakleet, having left on July 18th. She was obliged to leave one of her men at that port, he being too sick to undertake the voyage. Another man left at Unalakleet was the cabin boy

Finest Clothing.
Our way of doing business is fair. We believe our prices for good clothing to be the lowest in the city, and we ain't backward about telling you so. But we invite you to be the judge, to compare our clothes and prices with those of other houses and to convince yourself. We wouldn't want you to do that if our belief wasn't an honest one. Business suits \$5 to \$8; dress suits \$8 to \$12; boys' suits, youths' suits, hats, caps, furnishing goods, and your money back for the asking.

Cameron,

The Cash Clothier,
55 Johnson Street.

of the Triumph, who had trouble with the captain of that vessel and deserted. By the 20th of July, the writer said, all the schooners would be on their way to the sealing grounds.

Letters were also received from Capt. Harris, of the E. B. Marvin, and from Capt. Clarence Cox, of the Triumph. The Marvin had 329 skins and the Beatrice was spoken on August 11, with 220 skins.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

CRICKET.

THE NAVY VICTORIOUS.
The Victoria cricket club was badly defeated by the Naval team yesterday afternoon. The city team, who batted first, scored 61, of which W. A. Ward contributed 25 and T. E. Pooley, not out, 15. The naval men on going to the wicket punished the bowling very severely, and when but five wickets had fallen they decided to declare their innings closed, as they had 172 runs to their credit. Mainprice scored 82 and Luard 47, both these batsmen playing excellent cricket. In their second innings Victoria began much better, and when the wickets were drawn they had scored 53 for 3 wickets, the navy thus winning the match on the first innings by 111 runs.

FAMOUS RUSHES AFTER GOLD.

Gold rushes are by no means of modern growth, and the fever which is attracting so many thousands of people to British Columbia, if not as old as the hills, was not unknown as far back as the seventeenth century.

When Peter the Great threw open the gold mines of the Ural Mountains in the last decade of the seventeenth century, miners rushed to the mines from all parts of Europe, and forty years later, news that a nugget of gold weighing 60 pounds had been found in Peru drew a multitude of wealth-seekers to the little republic. There has been a gold fever in Malacca about the same time, and in the beginning of the present century the discovery of gold in Ceylon created much local excitement.

When, however, were comparatively small affairs. The great rush to California, in the middle of this century is the most historic gold rush on record. The population of California soon doubled, and then tripled, and the new prosperous town of San Francisco owes its prosperity more to the gold fever of 1849 than to any other cause.

It was estimated that in less than a year something like a million people emigrated in search of gold, and the tales of terror which reached Europe were no deterrent to the enthusiasm which had been roused by the discoveries of gold.

Thousands of deaths from starvation were reported, thousands lost their way and died in the mountains, and thousands more met their deaths in some violent way during their tragic rush to the California mines. A party of nearly 150 men, women and children were deliberately butchered in Utah, and massacre after massacre took place. They were in vain, however, and no power could stem the tide of human beings who poured into the state. Hundreds and thousands of Americans reached California in a few months, and large numbers of immigrants travelled 17,000 miles to get to the mines. But the "rush" was a very profitable one for somebody, in spite of tragedy and starvation, for in twenty-two years gold to the value of \$240,000,000 was brought to light.

America has been the scene of most gold rushes, and thousands have been made in the wild territories in the south, such as New Mexico, Texas and Arizona.

Five thousand emigrants are said to have perished of hunger and cold in one winter, and thousands were so numerous that Lynch-law was set up without any attempt to check it.

Leadville is another town which owes its existence to the gold mines. A few diggers went out there in 1873 in the hope of finding gold, but for months they seemed doomed to disappointment. Satisfaction came at last, however, and more than that satisfaction. Mine after mine was opened, revealing unprecedented wealth.

When the diggers began to place on earth seemed more dreary and farther from civilization; but in two years 10,000 houses were erected, and Leadville became a thriving town, with three newspapers.

The rush for gold has always been accompanied by wholesale misery. Tens of thousands of gold-seekers have died before reaching their destination, either naturally or by violence, and multitudes of others have perished from hunger in the very heart of the gold mine country.

In the Californian rush 100,000 persons left the Eastern States of America for the mines, not half of whom, it is said, ever reached home again.

If you are tired taking the large old-fashioned, gripping pills, try Carter's Little Liver Pills and take some comfort. A man can't stand everything. One pill a dose. Try them.

—Smoke Pacific Coast Label Cigars, and patronize home industry.

HOTEL DALLAS Seaside Hotel—10 minutes by electric cars.

Porter and baggage-man for every steamer and train. Wm. Jensen, proprietor.

Ask your grocer for **Windsor Salt**

For Table and Dairy, Purist and Best

KLONDYKE NUGGETS
MINERS' AND PROSPECTORS' BOOTS.
GUM BOOTS—SNAG PROOF.
In all lines of Footwear for the Far North, we lead.
MOCCASINS JUST IN
A. B. ERSKINE CORNER OF GOVERNMENT AND JOHNSON STREETS.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CONSIGNMENT OF—
CHOICE NEW GOODS
The Latest Patterns.
The Newest Shades.
An Inspection Invited.
A. GRECC & SON,
TAILORS. YATES ST.

... FOR ...
SEAGRAM'S WHISKEY
THE SOLE AGENTS ARE
R. P. RITHE & CO., Ltd., Wharf St.
KLONDYKE MINERS.
THINGS YOU NEED. Cold Durt Bags, Money Belts, Sheath Knives, Heavy Pocket Knives, Scissors, Knives and Forks in single sets, Compasses and Mineral Glasses—a fine collection at
78 GOVERNMENT STREET. **FOX'S**

DON'T FORGET TO SAVE ALL YOUR PENDRAY'S
ELECTRIC SOAP WRAPPERS
\$100 TO BE GIVEN AWAY CASH PRIZES \$100
Remember, when you get Pendray's Electric Soap you get the best.

NOTWITHSTANDING THE PRICE OF CLOCKS AND WATCHES HAVING BEEN ADVANCED 25 PER CENT., NO ADVANCE WILL BE MADE BY US ON FORMER PRICES UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
S. A. STODDART,
DIRECT IMPORTERS, 68 YATES ST.

FOR SALE.

On Pender Island 3,161 acres of mixed farm, fruit and pasture land, some cleared, with coal and mineral rights at \$25 per acre. Title, Crown Grants.

The Island abounds with game, the game with fish. For further particulars see Directory. Apply **H. J. ROBERTSON,** Balmoral Hotel.

Klondyke Canvas Boats

Weight, 40 lbs.; will carry 1,500 lbs. Tents, Bags, Pack Covers, in stock and made to order. Made from the best material, at F. JEUN & BROS., Tent Factory, 127 Government Street.

THE NEW ELDORADO
From daily enquiries now being received by many in this city, it is evident that large numbers will visit our shore next spring on route to Clondyke.
That the tide of immigration may be turned this way, it should be the aim of every merchant to advertise the advantages of Victoria as an outfitting port.
Newspapers cover a certain field, but in order that people at large and intending prospectors should understand how to cope with our enterprising American cousins it would be well for each and every merchant in this city to have certain facts printed on their office stationery, and especially that destined for foreign communication. Our presses and ideas on this subject are at your service.
Greenwood, Smith & Randolph,
Printers, Bookbinders and Manufacturers Stationers

NOLTE
GLASSES ADJUSTED, 37 EYES TESTED FREE.
FORT ST.
PROTECT YOUR EYES.
From bright sunlight and dust, by wearing a pair of our Perfect Smoke Glasses. They are useful and soothing to sensitive and weak eyes. See our large stock of Biscular, Field and Marine Glasses. See the largest stock of Miners' and Magnifying Glasses ever shown in this Province.

J. PIERCE & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS.

Miners' Outfits
A SPECIALTY.

VICTORIA, B.C.

—You will not have to pay duty on goods purchased from Weller Bros., Victoria, B. C.

COMING TO THE FRONT

Canada Will Capture a Large Portion of the Trade of Great Britain.

The Encouragement to Agriculture—The Right Sort of Protection.

(From the London Chronicle.)

Canada is pursuing with singular boldness her policy of commercial alliance with the mother country. Under her new tariff preference for British goods our manufacturers are meeting with a ready sale, not only among Canadians themselves, but among United States visitors at Canadian resorts, and it is true must be told, among bordering smugglers, who find an irresistible temptation in this much freer entry through Canada of goods which are heavily taxed in United States ports. Buying more from England, Canada means to pay for her purchases in produce, and seeing that we must import two-thirds of our food stuffs, we may watch with sympathy these colonial efforts to beat foreign rivals in British markets. The Canadian minister of agriculture, the Hon. S. A. Fisher, is well equipped to lead the Canadian campaign, for he is himself a practical farmer, and next to him stands Professor W. Robertson, commissioner of agriculture and dairying, who is now in England, and has much to say that is of interest, both to the British producer and consumer.

Take the dairying industry as an illustration of what Professor Robertson justly calls the wonderful development under the new methods. To-day Canada is our biggest source of supply of imported cheese, far outdistancing the United States. In 1880, before the new methods were applied, she sold cheese to British consumers to the value of \$8,750,000; by 1894 the increase was nearly 50 per cent, and in 1896 the total was nearly \$15,750,000. In the same period the butter exports to Great Britain had increased one and a third million dollars, making a total increase of \$8,250,000 in British dairy purchases in Canada since the initiation of the policy of which Professor Robertson is the exponent.

This is a notable achievement. It is only an illustration of progress all along the line of agriculture, and Professor Robertson's past record gives importance to his belief that this is only a beginning, and that much greater things are yet to come. It is, therefore, worth the while of all who are interested in the British farmer and the great question of our food supply, to learn how it has been done.

The most significant feature of this expansion is the part which the state plays in it—least, in its initiation. The British farmer gets little direct help from his government. The Canadian farmer has his governments—federal and provincial—always at his side. And Professor Robertson justified this state interference on broad economic principles. Seventeenth of the Canadian population are agriculturists. Agriculture is, therefore, the national industry, and must remain so. But being spread over a vast portion of the American continent, from Atlantic to Pacific, it is so isolated in parts, placed amid so great a variety of climate, soil, facilities for transportation, market requirements and market advantages, as to need government stimulus. In Canada this government aid follows three distinct lines of action.

(1.) Scientific research and experiment by processes far too expensive and extensive for the individual farmer.

(2.) The application to everyday farming of the facts and principles so established by research and experiment.

(3.) The securing of the best transport facilities, so as to minimize the cost of transit and enable the farmer to market his produce in the best possible condition.

Another most successful means of educating the farmer has been the institution of dairy stations as centres of organized work of dairy instruction. Here the great object has been to reach every farmer individually, and get him so acquainted with his own business that he can make it his own business on sound co-operative principles. "Cut down your cost of production, and don't always be dreaming of raising the market price by any other means than improving the quality of your produce." This is the economic principle which Professor Robertson is always seeking to drive home. Through these dairy stations in every corner of Canada he and his staff of assistants are introducing co-operative methods of dairying where these were unknown; they are establishing winter butter making in factories; and they are leveling up the general quality of the dairy products of all the provinces.

Take Prince Edward Island—"the garden of Canada"—as an illustration of what has been done. No section of Canada has finer pastures and greater natural advantages for dairying. Yet the industry was stagnant and in bad favor among the farmers. The dairy commissioner went boldly in and took complete charge of the work of cheese making and butter making in the factories as they were erected by the people. In 1892 there was one factory, in 1893 there were 11, to-day there are nearly 40; and no province has a higher proportion of cheese of the best quality. Note, too, that, having initiated these new methods, the treasury of the Dominion has been recompensed for all it has spent, and as the industry is well set upon its feet, it is left to the farmers themselves and the enterprise of business men.

By such methods as these Canadian cheese have been placed in the very front rank among imported cheese in British markets. And by means of winter butter making the same will, Professor Robertson believes, be done for butter. A year or two ago English buyers hardly knew what fresh made Canadian creamery butter was like. The Canadian butter sold here was generally stale before it reached the consumer, and so the export butter trade of Canada dwindled down to almost nothing. The British imports in 1895 were only \$3,979,797; those of 1896 were \$1,653,421, and if half Professor Robertson's expectations are fulfilled, Canada will in a year or two command an immensely larger share of England's butter.

ter bill, which last year exceeded \$74,500,000. This bill shows a gain of over \$9,000,000 in two years, and increase in British needs will, Professor Robertson believes, continue, and aided by the growing British preference for things Canadian, Canada means to capture this annual increase.

The cold storage system, which is this season in full operation, is most complete help to this end. Arrangements have been made by direction of the Canadian minister of agriculture for mechanical refrigeration upon seventeen steamships plying between Canada and Great Britain to provide safe, reasonably cheap carriage for cheese and butter; fruits, such as grapes, peaches, pears, poultry and dressed meats, and all perishable food products. A weekly cold storage is provided to London, Avonmouth for Bristol and Liverpool, and there is a fortnightly system to Glasgow. To fit up each ship cost £2,000. Of this the Dominion government pays one half and the steamship company the other half. Each crew, which the farmers build themselves on the co-operative and self-supporting lines laid down by the government, has its cold storage warehouse established under the stimulus of a government bonus of \$100; refrigerator cars, fully loaded, run regularly on the main lines of railways to the various Atlantic ports without extra charge to the farmer, and the shipping points, such as Montreal, have cold storage buildings. Thus there is a continuous line of cold storage from the producer, even though he be in the far prairie country of the west, to the English consumer, and it is as cheap as it is effective. Thus the Canadian farmer not only avoids direct loss from spoiled produce, but he is enabled to choose his own time for selling, and we may be sure that he will take care to get the best price.

These are some of the means by which Canada is pursuing her policy of commercial alliance with the mother land. She has laid her plans with great care and foresight, and it will be surprising if success does not reward her efforts. What might not be the future of British agriculture if the same spirit of co-operation and prudent foresight animated our farmers and governing bodies?

A FLAG PRESENTATION.

How the Union Colonel Turned the Tables on the Confederate Women.

During our war the colonel of a fine union regiment came to his general, in a high state of excitement.

"General," said he, "I was walked on by two lovely ladies this morning, who wish to present a flag to my regiment on the coming Fourth of July."

As the brigade was at that time quartered in a very hostile southern city, this produced considerable surprise on the part of the general; but he finally said, "Well, it will be worth seeing. Turn out your regiment and let the ceremonies go on."

When the famous day arrived, every colonel looked fairly resplendent in his dress uniform. There was quite a large number of spectators present. The young ladies appeared, escorted by some of their male friends and were given a post of honor.

One of them made a speech, in which she mentioned liberty as among the choicest blessings in the world, and exhorted the conduct of our brave revolutionary forefathers. It was a very fine address, and was heard by all with approval and delight.

At its close, she uncovered and unrolled the flag, and with a smile upon her face, said, "I now have the pleasure of presenting to you and your regiment, the grandest and most characteristic symbol of the liberty for which our forefathers fought that has ever been the light of day."

She unrolled the flag, which, to the unlimited surprise of most of those present, proved to be a Confederate one.

For a moment there was intense silence. The southerners present did not dare to cheer, however much they felt like it; the soldiers were sternly restrained by their officers, as well as by their natural chivalry toward the women. The colonel's eyes flashed fire, but he was a man of the world, and had been an accomplished politician before entering the war; and, with a gentle and engaging smile, he advanced and received the flag from the hand of his fair and unforgotten guest. Then, in a clear, resonant Fourth-of-July tone, he responded:

"Madam, you are my guest, and a lady. I am the colonel of this regiment, which is composed entirely of gentlemen, as well as soldiers, and I trust, I am deserving the same appellations.

"We have listened with interest to your views as to which is the symbol most typical of freedom of any in the world. We (looking at the colors of the regiment) hold a different opinion, or we should not be here. We are glad to know, too, that our ladies are gradually gaining ground. We have already received in surrender several flags similar to the one you have just handed me, and shall keep this as a token that at last even the fair daughters of the confederacy have decided that the Union is a hopeless one, and have commenced mutilating their colors—enlightening them, very naturally, as they do so."

The turning of the tables had been accomplished so neatly that the crowd cheered in spite of themselves; the young lady, who had perhaps harbored an idea that she would be arrested, and made a sort of martyr, rushed away in confusion; and the colors marched the regiment back to quarters with flying colors. He afterward received a merry note from the trick she had attempted to play upon him, thanking him for the gentlemanly manner in which he had treated her, and acknowledging that he had had the best of the incident.

During a late visit to the Nashville exposition he enjoyed the pleasure of meeting her—now a handsome "Colonial Dame"—and of laughing with her over the incident.—From Everywhere.

A Remarkable Cure of Chronic Diarrhoea

In 1862, when I served my country as a private in Company A, 16th Pennsylvania Volunteers, I contracted chronic diarrhoea. It has given me a great deal of trouble ever since. I have tried a dozen different medicines and several prominent doctors without any permanent relief. Not long ago a friend sent me a sample bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and after that I bought and took a 50 cent bottle; and now I can say am entirely cured. I cannot be thankful enough to you for this great remedy, and I recommend it to all suffering veterans. If in doubt write me. Yours gratefully, Henry Steinberger, Allentown, Pa. Sold by all druggists. Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

These unhappy persons suffer from nervousness and dyspepsia should use Carter's Little Nerve Pills, which are made expressly for weak, sleepless, dyspeptic sufferers. Price 25c.

We defy the Experts

We have demonstrated, experts admit, and every one is convinced that genuine White Topaz cannot be detected from real diamonds. White Topaz is the stone you have read so much about. It is a stone that has fooled the pawnbrokers. Place them side by side with genuine diamonds and no one can tell the difference. We have sold thousands of these stones at from one to ten dollars, but in order to introduce them quickly as well as to find out the advertising medium best suited to our business, we make this

GIGANTIC OFFER.

We will send you a beautiful, brilliant genuine White Topaz, which can be accepted in a ring, scarf or necktie pin, stud, cuff buttons, brooch or any other article. The article in this offer is exactly the same as those we have advertised at one dollar.

This Offer for a Few Days Only.

Cut out this advertisement and send it to us together with 25c. in coin or stamps and we will send you a White Topaz by return mail, a stone that you can be justly proud of and one that positively cannot be detected from a real diamond. In ordering, be sure and state whether small, medium or large stones desired. NO ORDER FILLED UNLESS ACCOMPANIED BY THIS ADVERTISEMENT.

GENUINE WHITE TOPAZ

bears no relation to other so-called imitation diamonds in matter of hardness, brilliancy or color. They are the hardest of stones, precious stones, impossible to detect from real diamonds and warranted to retain their brilliancy. All others pale to insignificance when compared with White Topaz.

OUR GUARANTEE:

We warrant each and every topaz to return its full value in money. If you are not satisfied, we will refund the money. If you are not satisfied, we will refund the money.

DIAMONDS DUPLICATED IN WHITE TOPAZ.

Rubbing the four hundred and forty facets of our stones with a fine emery cloth will reveal the diamond facets beneath. This is a sure test, and one that cannot be duplicated in any other stone.

THE OPPORTUNITY Don't Miss It.

Send us Twenty-five Cents in coin or stamps and you will receive a beautiful White Topaz. The offer is good for a limited time only. MONEY REFUNDED IF GOODS ARE NOT SATISFACTORY.

THE DIAMOND PALACE,
AMERICAN EXPRESS BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILLS.

THE MESA SCALED.

After four centuries of effort the "Mesa Encantada" in New Mexico has been scaled. The honor belongs to Prof. Libbey, of Princeton University. The ascent is the most difficult of any in the known world. The mesa is a table of 450 feet above the plains and covers a space of ten acres. For ten years the place has challenged the attention of scientific men because of the rumor that it was inhabited by the remains of an ancient race, and numerous efforts have been made to reach its summit to no avail. Prof. Libbey was equipped with a number of tandem kite teams, a balloon and a gun used by the United States military service. It was with this latter apparatus that the ascent was made of the rock which Coronado, as early as two centuries ago, stated was more impregnable than Gibraltar, against which the armies of the world would not prevail. The canon was anchored in the desert and a cord 3,000 feet in length was shot over the mesa and made fast in the sand of the opposite side. Then a workman made the ascent, creeping and climbing over the rough edges and shelves to the summit. He was followed by Prof. Libbey, who went up in a travelling chair. These came others of the party. On the summit the evidence of inhabitants was found. The ruins were there half a thousand years ago. The bones of the 200 women said to have been left on the surface to starve could not be found. It was a bare and desolate place. The only water found was such as stood in hollow places dug out by the Acoma Indians 1,000 years ago. There was no animal life of any kind. There were great rocky battle-ments and the traces of their ancient inhabitants were everywhere. The path was destroyed and by which they defended themselves from attacks of the invaders, but all else was desolate. It is presumed by scientists that the race found on the mesa was of the kind that grew in the prehistoric world, the summit having just emerged from the ancient sea, and it is presumed that the form has not changed. Therefore the people gathered on the mesa were of the same stock and may perhaps open a new field of discovery. No classification whatever has been made; that will be attended to afterwards. The savage tribe of Acoma Indians always guarded the cliff as sacred, and an attempt to climb it meant certain death at their hands, but they have died out and scattered, so that the explorers met with no opposition.

When the color of the hair is not pleasing, it may be beautified by using Hall's Hair Renewer, a preparation invented to restore and improve the hair and its color.

Although a premier of but one year, Mr. Laurier has accomplished as much as many an able premier would in a decade or two. He has settled the school question and restored comparative harmony between the races, he has revised the tariff, if not to the satisfaction of all the provinces, at least to the apparent satisfaction of all the business people of Canada and the bulk of the population, and now, as a crowning triumph, he has induced the British government to set Canada commercially free and leave her to work out untrammelled her own fiscal destiny.—Winnipeg Tribune.

ONE HONEST MAN.

To the Publisher:

Please inform your readers that if written to confidentially I will mail in a sealed envelope the plan pursued by which I was permanently restored to health, and thereby saved years of suffering, nervous weakness, lost vigor, unnatural discharges, and lack of development.

I have no desire to extort money from any one. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but thank Heaven, I now feel well, vigorous and strong, and am able to make this certain means of cure known to all.

Unquestioned inducement from my grateful friends who have been cured through my efforts.

Mr. Mulford: "I saw your notice in the paper some time ago and wrote you about my case. After several days of silence you so kindly gave me an answer, and I am very glad to say that I am now perfectly cured. I wish to thank you a thousand times for your kindness."

"Heaven grant you a long and prosperous life, in the way of a cured friend."

"I am of the opinion that you have received a valuable advice, absolutely free."

"It is the first advertisement I have seen that does not ask me to call at the Express Office and pay for medicines that I had not ordered."

"I am happy to say that you are truly an Honest Man and deserve the endorsement of both Pulp and Press."

In conclusion: I have nothing to sell, and want no money, but being a firm believer in the universal benevolence of man, I am desirous of helping the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. Therefore I have written you this. Address with stamp: J. P. M. T. MULFORD, Agents' Supplies, P. O. BOX 30-ST. HENRI, QUE.

TRANSPORTATION.

THERE IS ONLY ONE DIRECT ROUTE

TO

Eastern + Canadian and U.S. Points

You save time and money by travelling via the

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

—AND—

800 PACIFIC RAILWAY

The only line running through first class sleepers, dining and day coaches from

Pacific to Atlantic Without Change.

For full particulars as to rates, time, etc., apply to

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General Steamship Agency.

THROUGH TICKETS To and From All European Ports

FROM MONTREAL.

ALLAN LINE, California, Sept. 11
Allan Line, Laurentian, Sept. 18
Dominion Line, Vancouver, Sept. 18
Dominion Line, Scotsman, Oct. 2
Haver Line, Lake Superior, Sept. 15
Beaver Line, Lake Winnipeg, Sept. 20

FROM NEW YORK.

Canard Line, Etruria, Sept. 11
Canard Line, Campania, Sept. 18
American Line, St. Paul, Sept. 15
American Line, St. Louis, Sept. 22
White Star Line, Teutonia, Sept. 15
White Star Line, Britannia, Sept. 22
Red Star Line, Kensington, Sept. 15
Red Star Line, Westernland, Sept. 22
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Anchor Line, Anchorage, Sept. 18
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THE QUICKEST ALL-RAIL ROUTE

ROSSLAND KOOTENAI and KETTLE RIVER MINING DISTRICTS.

Only

22 HOURS TO SPOKANE
31 HOURS TO ROSSLAND
35 HOURS TO NELSON
36 HOURS TO KASLO and other points

Through tickets to Japan and China via the Northern Pacific Steamship Company. For full information, time cards, maps, etc., call on or write to

R. E. BLACKWOOD, Freight and Passenger Agent, Victoria, B.C.

A. D. CHAMBLIN, Asst. Gen. Passenger Agent, 225 Morrison St., Portland, Ore.

Puget Sound & Alaska Steamship Co.

TIME CARD No. 13. Effective August 24th, 1897. Subject to Change Without Notice.

Str. City of Kingston

FROM TACOMA, DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY).

Leave Tacoma 8:00 a.m.
Leave Seattle 10:00 a.m.
Leave Port Townsend 1:00 a.m.
Arrive Seattle 9:45 p.m.
Arrive Port Townsend 12:45 p.m.
Arrive Tacoma 3:45 a.m.

FROM VICTORIA DAILY (EXCEPT MONDAY).

Leave Victoria 8:00 a.m.
Leave Port Townsend 11:00 a.m.
Leave Seattle 2:15 p.m.
Arrive Port Townsend 10:45 a.m.
Arrive Seattle 3:45 a.m.

WALTER OAKES, Superintendent.

Spokane Falls & Northern

Nelson & Fort Sheppard

Red Mountain Railways

The only all rail route without change of cars between Spokane, Roseland and Nelson. Also between Nelson and Roseland.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Arrive
8:00 a.m. Spokane 9:45 p.m.
11:00 a.m. Roseland 3:00 p.m.
9:10 a.m. Nelson 5:45 p.m.

Close connections at Nelson with steamer for Kaslo and all Kootenay Lake points. Passengers for Kettle River and Boundary Creek connect at Marone with stage daily.

TRANSPORTATION.

Going to Chicago or

Anywhere East?

If you are, see that your ticket from Minneapolis, St. Paul to Duluth reads via

THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE

(C. ST. P. & O. R.R.)

Three (3) First-Class Trains Leave Minneapolis and St. Paul for Chicago, as follows:

Leave Minneapolis 7:30 a.m.; St. Paul 8:15 a.m. Daily. Bayler State Express. Has Parlor Car to Chicago. Arrive Milwaukee 9 p.m., Chicago 9:55 p.m.

Leave Minneapolis 6:15 p.m.; St. Paul, 6:55 p.m., except Sunday. Atlantic & Southern Express, has Wagner Buffet Sleeper and FREE Chair Car to Chicago. Arrive Chicago 8 p.m.

Leave Minneapolis 7:30 p.m., St. Paul 8:10 p.m. Daily. Famous Northwest Limited. Has Wagner Private Compartment and Sixteen Section Sleepers and Buffet Smoking Library Coaches to Chicago. Sleeper to Milwaukee. Breakfast in Dining Car before reaching Chicago. Arrive Milwaukee 7:50 a.m.; Chicago 9:30 a.m.

For Illustrated Folder FREE descriptive of Splendid Train Service visit this line, to Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City, Duluth, Ashland, as well as to Milwaukee and Chicago. Call on your Home Agent or Address

T. W. TEASDALE, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul

R. H. MEAD, General Agent, 263 Washington Street, Portland, Ore.

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ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RY.

S.S. "CITY OF NANAIMO"

W. D. OWEN, Master.

Stops as follows, calling at way ports as freight and passengers may order:

Lv. Victoria for Nanaimo and Wellington, Tuesday, 7 a.m.
Lv. Nanaimo for Victoria, Wednesday, 7 a.m.
Lv. Comox for Nanaimo, Friday, 7 a.m.
Lv. Nanaimo for Victoria, Saturday, 7 a.m.
For freight or staterooms apply on board or at the company's ticket office, Victoria station, Store street.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RY.

TIME TABLE NO. 28. To take effect at 8:00 a.m. on Monday, March 29th, 1897. Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

GOING NORTH.

Daily and Sunday

Lv. Victoria for Nanaimo and Wellington, Tuesday, 7 a.m.
Lv. Nanaimo for Victoria, Wednesday, 7 a.m.
Lv. Comox for Nanaimo, Friday, 7 a.m.
Lv. Nanaimo for Victoria, Saturday, 7 a.m.

GOING SOUTH.

Daily and Sunday

Lv. Wellington for Victoria, Tuesday, 7 a.m.
Lv. Nanaimo for Victoria, Wednesday, 7 a.m.
Lv. Victoria, Thursday, 7 a.m.

For rates and information apply at the Company's office.

A. DUNSMUIR, President, Gen. Supt.

J. E. JOHNS, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co'y.

The Company's elegant steamers UMATILLA, CITY OF PUERTO and WALLA WALLA, carrying H. B. M. Mails, leave VICTORIA, B. C., for San Francisco, at 8 p.m. Aug. 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, Sept. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Oct. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Nov. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Dec. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Jan. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Feb. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Mar. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Apr. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, May 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Jun. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Jul. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Aug. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Sep. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Oct. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Nov. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Dec. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Jan. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Feb. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Mar. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Apr. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, May 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Jun. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Jul. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Aug. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Sep. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Oct. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Nov. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Dec. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Jan. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Feb. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Mar. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Apr. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, May 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Jun. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Jul. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Aug. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Sep. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Oct. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Nov. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Dec. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Jan. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Feb. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Mar. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Apr. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, May 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Jun. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Jul. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Aug. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Sep. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Oct. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Nov. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Dec. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Jan. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Feb. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Mar. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Apr. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, May 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Jun. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Jul. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Aug. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Sep. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Oct. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Nov. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Dec. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Jan. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Feb. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Mar. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Apr. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, May 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Jun. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Jul. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Aug. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Sep. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Oct. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Nov. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Dec. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Jan. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Feb. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Mar. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Apr. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, May 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Jun. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Jul. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Aug. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Sep. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Oct. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Nov. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Dec. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Jan. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Feb. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Mar. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Apr. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, May 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Jun. 1, 6, 11, 16

PROVINCIAL NEWS

Tragic Death of James Blackman, a Prospector—Demonstration in Honor of Chang.

Consecration of Bishop Duntouville—Sandon Police Scandal—Fort Steele Notes.

Vancouver, Aug. 24.—About two weeks ago James Blackman left for Butte Inlet on a prospecting tour with a San Francisco and Seattle man. This morning the Vancouver police received word that while Blackman was walking around a cliff in front of them he suddenly disappeared, and they could find no trace of him. It is thought he fell over the cliff and was killed.

The demonstration to Chang, the Chinese jubilee ambassador, at Vancouver, almost equalled Li Hung Chang's welcome. On his arrival the entire town turned out from curiosity. All the Chinese in the city and many from Seattle, Portland and San Francisco were present. The ambassador was driven under an arch from the station to the steamer, while the city band was engaged for the music. On Monday a long procession of carriages drove around the city, accompanied by a four-horse rig in which were the ambassador and his attendants. As the ambassador boarded the steamer the city band again played and fireworks also added considerable brilliancy to the occasion. Marquis Ito, the distinguished Japanese, sailed by the same boat, but was scarcely noticed by the immense crowd which stood on the wharf to get a glimpse of Chang.

At the next meeting of the council he will introduce a resolution to amend the present by-law affecting liquor licenses to enable the licensing of a first class class hall in the city. This measure is chiefly owing to the fact that 1,000 Americans hurried away to Seattle to spend their money earned at fishing as soon as the season was finished, because they could not have the same forms of amusements here as in Seattle.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

New Westminster, Aug. 24.—At 9 o'clock on Sunday the Roman Catholic cathedral was filled by Protestants as well as Catholics to witness the consecration of Bishop Duntouville by Archbishop Langevin, assisted by Bishop Clut, Bishop O'Dea, Bishop Legal, Father Guillet and Father Camper. The service was a very impressive one. A sermon was preached by Bishop O'Dea, and towards the close Mrs. R. E. Goss, of Victoria, sang with much feeling "Hear Us, O Father." An address was presented to Archbishop Langevin. Bishop Duntouville is 40 years of age. He was born in Alsace, and graduated as M.A. from the Ottawa University in 1882. He was a mathematical teacher till 1889, and was made principal of the St. Louis College, New Westminster, in 1890, and Titular Bishop April 3rd, 1897.

FORT STEELE.

W. H. Fraser and E. J. Flanagan, who have been prospecting below Cranbrook and on Weaver and Boulder creeks west of the river, have recently struck rich galena on five different claims. The Tinwater and Pavtucket, five miles below Cranbrook, and the Mussett, Dominion and Azarite on Weaver and Boulder creeks. The lodes are all strong and well defined, carrying galena, gold and copper. They will develop these properties as fast as possible. The boys say "Tenderfoot can fly to Clondyke, but East Kootenay is good enough for us."

D. W. Woodbury, as will be seen by advertisement in another column, is the manager of a stage line which will begin operations on the 27th inst., making weekly trips each way between Fort Steele and Kallispell. The stage leaves here at 7 o'clock on Friday mornings and returning leaves Kallispell at 7 o'clock on Tuesday mornings. This service will be greatly appreciated, furnishing as it will an assurance of regular and efficient transportation between these two important points.

Gold Commissioner Armstrong has gone to meet Stipendiary Magistrate Phillips at Elk River, and make the necessary arrangements for the preservation of the peace in that locality, where a large number of railway employees will be at work this fall and winter. He will install a provincial policeman, and will look over the condition of roads and bridges there—Fort Steele Prospector.

NELSON.

A survey party under Engineer Lewis, of the C.P.R., has commenced the location of a railway route from Robson to Rossland. Work was started at China creek and is being continued in a westerly direction. Until Vice-President Shaugnessy arrives and confers with Mr. Heine, there is no means of knowing what the survey will lead to. The miner is in a position to state that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has fully decided to give Rossland adequate transportation facilities at the earliest date possible. Whether this will be done by the purchase of the Columbia & Western system or by the construction of an independent line remains to be seen. It is said on excellent authority that Vice-President Shaugnessy is determined to direct ore shipments from Rossland southwards to Kootenay smelters.

Acting Gold Commissioner Goepel and F. S. Huesey, superintendent of provincial police, held an investigation of the Sandon police scandal last Monday. F. L. Christie represented the complainants and Constable Hamilton conducted his own case, with M. L. Gilmour as his legal adviser. The public were excluded from the room during the hearing. The afternoon was taken up by the presentation of the case of the prosecution. A large number of witnesses were examined. After supper the witnesses for the defence were examined. The case was finished at 10 o'clock in the evening. The evidence and findings will go to the attorney-general at Victoria for final judgment in the matter. And it will probably be from one to two weeks before the result is known.

The post office inspector, who here several weeks ago, promised that the

mail-bags arriving over the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway would be put off at Mountain Spring, so that two hours might be saved in the distribution of letters at the city post office. Nothing has been done in the matter, although the only thing necessary to greatly convenience the public was to issue an order to that effect. The delay is evidently pure neglect of duty on the part of the inspector. Another annoyance to the public is the mail service between Nelson and points on the main line of the C.P.R. between Vancouver and Winnipeg. Letters posted after the departure of Saturday evening's express do not leave the city until late Tuesday afternoon.

The smelter is now making daily shipments of copper matte to the Kansas City reduction works. In consequence of the fact that the reverberatory furnace has heretofore been used both for silver and for gold and copper, work on the construction of a new reverberatory furnace for the white metal alone will be commenced at once. The furnace was shut down last Monday to make a change in product, and was started up again yesterday. The work of grading for the new kiln line at the smelter, giving increased facilities for handling ores and supplies, is nearing completion.

There is reason to believe that the Hall Mines, Limited, will declare a dividend within the next sixty days, but no information is obtainable as to the amount to be divided among the shareholders. The company has so far being unable to show a margin over and above operating expenses, but the extensive improvements that have been made at the mine and the smelter during the past two years is largely responsible for this condition.—Nelson Miner.

ROSSLAND.

J. B. Johnson, who will have charge of Rossland's exhibit in the east, left yesterday for Toronto. He took with him about 1,200 pounds of samples from nearly 40 of the leading properties of the camp. At Winnipeg Mr. Johnson will secure the mineral collection made by S. R. Reed and exhibited at the Winnipeg exhibition. The combined collections will be displayed at the Toronto, London and Montreal fairs, and a pamphlet is being printed for circulation in connection with the display. Mr. Johnson expects to be back in Rossland by September 24.—Rossland Miner.

Frank D. Brooks is in jail on a charge of arson. Last Sunday night fire was discovered in the Rossland office and at once put out. Circumstantial evidence points to Brooks as the party who started the fire.

SLOCAN'S ORE PRODUCTION.

A comparison of figures showing the Slocan ore shipments via the K. & S. railway for July, 1897, and the corresponding month, 1896, is surprising. It will show an increase in the production of about five to one. Up to date August has far outstripped July, and will show still greater contrast with the same month last year.

The shipments over the K. & S. railway for July, 1896, were as follows:

Slocan Star	1,080,000
Washington	421,000
R. E. Lee	74,000
Slocan Star	90,000
Wonderful	120,000
Snip	6,000
Total	1,800,000

Here are the ore shipments for July, 1897:

Payne	2,568,000
Roth	2,100,000
Slocan Star	300,000
Washington	224,000
Whitewater	210,000
Noble Fire	120,000
Great Western	91,000
Ilex	90,000
Surprise	34,000
Slocan Boy	30,000
Wonderful	28,000
Cold	24,000
Ruby Silver	10,000
Total	5,994,000

This ore went to the different smelters as follows:

Pueblo	3,297,000
Everett	1,924,000
Omaha	690,000
Aurora	91,000
Kootenay Ore Co.	52,000

In the customs value of the ore shipped in June, 1896, and June, 1897, there is a vast contrast.

June, 1896 \$ 43,105
June, 1897 150,713

It will be seen that the number of mines shipping in July, 1897, is more than double the number in July, 1896, and the number capable of shipping is about three times greater. The largest amount of ore ever shipped out of the Slocan in one month was in March, 1897, when over 6,000,000 pounds were sent out.—The Kootenian.

A REMARKABLE SHOWING.

J. W. Arthur and J. H. Conklin are busy opening up their claims in the Minnie M. group on Tracer creek mountain. The ore is galena, carrying some gold. The vein lies between porphyry walls, and is about 8 feet wide with a 4 foot pay streak of galena in porphyry quartz, which assays on the surface from \$22.50 to \$55 per ton, \$8.00 of which is gold. The vein matter is also well mineralized. An open cut 20 feet by 10 feet deep has been made, and an incline shaft is to be sunk from this opening on the ore. Open cuts have been made in three places and everywhere the vein shows 8 feet wide. Four men are at work, and they will continue till a depth of at least 50 feet has been attained. It is probable the work will be continued all winter.

The same gentlemen have another group of claims at the head of Lewis Creek, on which they will put a force of men to work in a few days. The ore here is chloride carrying gold, silver and copper of high grade.—Fort Steele Prospector.

Popular Hotel Man.

"I was troubled with pimples on my face and head which caused me much annoyance. After trying many remedies without benefit I was advised to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. The first bottle helped me and I took four bottles. I am now completely cured." James Reilly, proprietor Chapman House, Sarnia, Ont.

HOOD'S PILLS act easily and promptly on the liver and bowels. Cure sick headache.

COLONEL BAKER UNDER FIRE

The Fort Steele Prospector Trains Its Guns Upon the Minister of Education.

"A Boomer of Paper Townsites, Peddler of Problematical Snaps in Equivocal Corner Lots."

His High Office Subjected to the Ridicule and Contempt of the Entire Community.

(From the Fort Steele Prospector of Aug 14th.)

We have no fear, nor ever had, that Col. Baker or the government would have the hardihood in the face of public convenience and established usage to remove the public offices from Fort Steele to the plat of Cranbrook. That any section of the public, understanding the situation, would give credence to such a rumor, would be to let in a very curious side-light upon the people's sinister estimate of the colonel and his colleagues. No; the government has no notion of removing the provincial offices from Fort Steele. But it does not require a brain of very deep penetration to perceive that to throw a doubt on this subject—just the mind of that section of the public that does not understand the situation—the public of the coast, for example—will affect (and effect, too, no doubt) the sale of real estate.

Col. Baker ends up his letter thus: "Whatever demands may be made on the government by any future development of the district will receive due consideration when the proper time arrives." This remark, of course, as everybody will perceive, is wholly superfluous; but otherwise it reads like the emanation of a wind of peculiar and exuberant simplicity. Still, there are men in our midst, Col. Baker—men, too, who do understand the situation—who will not be fully able to appreciate the ingenuousness of this concluding remark of yours—in fact, we have heard people already making remarks like this: "Wiley, eh? He knows as well as anybody that the provincial offices cannot be removed; but he knows also that if he can put a doubt into the minds of people it will effect his purpose almost as well; at all events it will make people hesitate about buying land in Fort Steele."

Col. Baker must not be surprised that this view of the situation, so little complimentary to himself, is held and freely expressed. For what of public odium is cast upon the provincial secretary through the expression of views such as are instanced above he must hold himself wholly to blame. This whole wretched business of combining in one man the functions of a minister of the crown with the activities of a boomer of paper townsites, the peddler of problematical snaps in equivocal corner lots, is calculated sadly to lower public respect for the governing authorities. It is customary, indeed, we may say almost invariably, throughout the British empire, that when a citizen is called to undertake the responsibilities and assume the dignities of a minister of the crown, he dissociates himself from personal engagement in regular business enterprises of every kind and devotes himself wholly to matters of public administration. There are many weighty reasons why this should be the case, reasons that will suggest themselves to everybody, and when Col. Baker went into the precarious business of working off a towns-site on the public, we have no hesitation in saying that he should have resigned his trust as an adviser of Her Majesty's representatives in this province. What has been the result of his not having done so in this case? We find him and the high office he occupies subjected to the ridicule and contempt of the community, public confidence in the rectitude of the administration of his department lowered, and the respect in which a government should be held reduced, in many instances, to positive disgust.

YUKON REINDEER EXPRESS.

Facilities for Alaskan Travel, and Much More Expeditions.

Washington, Aug. 23.—Some interesting statements relating to the gold region in Alaska and the reindeer experiment there are brought out in the annual statement of United States Commissioner Harris, submitted to-day.

Touching on the importance of extending the introduction of reindeer into that territory, the report says the reindeer stations ought to be able to furnish 500 reindeer trained to the harness at once for use of the miners on the upper Yukon river.

"It was my purpose," the commissioner goes on, "to detail thereof the skilled

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Forms a complete food for Brain, Blood, Bone and Muscle, and supersedes all ordinary Meat Extracts, for flavoring and enriching Soups, Sauces and Made Dishes. Sold by all first class Grocers and Drug-gists.

WHOLESALE DEPOT

BOVRIL, LIMITED

27 St. Peter St., MONTREAL.

WE BELIEVE there is no better soap made than our

Baby's Own Soap—

care and skill in making and the best materials are the reason

THE PROOF—

Its immense sales.

The Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfrs. Montreal.



Some dealers to obtain a big profit, try to palm off imitations. See that the trade mark name

Tutti Frutti

is on each 5c. package. Save coupons inside of wrappers for latest books and prizes. 131

herdsmen and thirty trained reindeer to the Yukon region the present summer."

If this arrangement is carried out as instructed, an important experiment will be in progress during the remainder of this coming year at the gold mines. The plan of the bureau has been to arrange a reindeer express connecting towns in a line from Behring Straits to Kadiak Island. Superintendent of Reindeer Stations Kjolmann last September proved the practicability of this by making a trail-trip on this route. Two of his party were able to take the steamer at Khatanga, sailing to Sitka in March.

This arrangement once completed, it will be possible for business companies in San Francisco and other cities to hold communication with their whaling fleets during the winter north of the Arctic Circle.

There have been maintained in Alaska twenty day schools under the supervision of the interior department, with twenty-three teachers and an enrollment of 1,207 pupils. A public school was opened at Circle City in the Yukon mining district, but the department's agent, writing from St. Michael's, says he is afraid he will be forced to discontinue it because of the exodus of the city's population into the region nearer the recently discovered mines.

The influx of miners into the Yukon has caused a demand for reindeer for freighting purposes. In the original plan of the purchase and distribution of reindeer, reference was had to secure a new food supply for the famishing Eskimos of the Behring sea and the Arctic ocean region, but it is now found that the reindeer are as essential to the white men as the Eskimos. The wonderful Yukon placer mines are situated 25 to 100 miles from the greater stream. Provisions brought from the south and landed on the banks of the river are with great difficulty transported to the mines on the tributary streams. Last winter mongrel dogs for transportation purposes cost from \$100 to \$200 each, and freight charges from the river to the mountain range from 15 to 20 cents per pound.

The trained reindeer make in a day two or three times the distance covered by dog teams and have the advantage that they can use the abundant moss as food. You cannot say that you have tried everything for your rheumatism, until you have taken Ayer's Pills. Hundreds have been cured of this complaint by the use of these pills alone. They were admitted on exhibition at the World's Fair as a standard cathartic.

THE USEFUL MOSQUITO.

Never kill a mosquito. The insect is a safeguard against malaria. Let your face, arms and neck look as if you lived in New Jersey, and never fret. Such is the advice of a knowing gentleman, who says: "Remember that the presence of a mosquito is an infallible sign that malaria is in the air, and that you are exposed to it, and when you hear that well known but solemn oath of warning do not treat him as a foe, but a friend. Translated into English it says: 'Leave this locality or I will vaccinate you,' and the little soldier will do just as he says, though he die in the attempt, and then others stand ready to leap into the breach."

If you are tired taking the large, old-fashioned, gripping pills, try Carter's Little Liver Pills and take some comfort. A man can't stand everything. One pill a dose. Try them.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The medicinal signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* is on every wrapper.

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomach and Bowels of

INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

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At 6 months old 35 DROPS—35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

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IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

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PAID THE PENALTY

James Woods Hanged at Nelson This Morning for the Murder of Sam Woods.

Went to His Death With a Smile on His Face—Refused To Talk.

Nelson, B. C., Aug. 25.—James Woods, the murderer of Samuel M. Woods, was hanged in the jail yard at eight o'clock this morning. He went to his death with a smile on his face, showing no signs of weakness. He took his position on the trap, looked up at the sun and smiled. He shook hands with the officers, smiling as the white cap was adjusted, saying: "Don't draw the rope too tight," but was pale. Deputy Sheriff Robinson raised his hand, the hangman pulled the lever and all was over. The drop was seven feet. Woods was dead in nine minutes. His neck was broken. There was no struggle. Woods refused to tell his real name or his history. Chief of Provincial Police Hussey asked for the last time if he had anything to say. He answered "No," just as the cap was put on. The decision of the supreme court confirming the death sentence was announced to him yesterday. He showed no concern, and said "all right." He went to sleep last night at nine o'clock, and was smiling in a few minutes. This morning he ate a hearty breakfast. He would not see a minister. Sheriff Redgrave, Deputy Sheriff Robinson, Chief Hussey and the hangman were on the scaffold. About thirty-five were present. The crime for which Woods was hanged was committed about midnight on September 2nd. Samuel Woods upon going home found James Woods coming out of his (Samuel's) blacksmith shop and asked him what he had been doing in there, at the same time reaching up and turning on the electric light. As he did so, the man who today met his death on the scaffold whipped out a revolver and fired, inflicting a wound from which Samuel Woods died fifty hours afterwards. Before his death he identified James Woods as the man who shot him. Mr. Mallette, who witnessed the shooting, also gave a description of the murderer, which answered James Woods' description. The murderer was arrested the next night at Robson. He was tried at Nelson, found guilty and sentenced to death. A new trial was applied for, but this was refused by the full court on Saturday last.

A STRANGE CASE.

Boy in a Hypnotic Condition Reveals Hidden Treasures.

Middletown, Ont., Aug. 25.—Physicians and students of hypnotism are puzzled over the case of Charles Furdy, aged 18, who went into a hypnotic state ten days ago. All efforts to arouse him are in vain. The hypnotist, however, got him to talk, and he reveals hidden treasures and foretells future events with remarkable accuracy.

BIG RAILROAD DEAL.

Important Transaction in Chicago, Involving Property Worth Millions.

Chicago, Aug. 25.—One of the most important railway deals recorded this year has been closed. By it the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company get possession of the Chicago, Hammond & Western railway, formerly owned by the G. H. Hammond Co., of Hammond, Ind. The consideration is estimated to be \$4,000,000.

FRIENDS, NOT ALLIES.

Paris Papers on the Relations Between France and Russia.

Paris, Aug. 25.—French newspapers who have been complaining of the so-called Franco-Russian alliance, have noted that the word "friendship" is the keynote to all the official utterances at Cronstadt and St. Petersburg, and that the term "alliance" has not been used in any toasts or exchanges of verbal compliments.

Cable News.

Constantinople, Aug. 24.—An imperial decree has been issued commencing the sentence of death imposed upon those engaged in the massacre of the members of the Greek church at Thak, in March last, to penal servitude for life at Triloff and Barbary.

Munich, Aug. 24.—The Princess of Wales and the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin arrived at Weierhofen to take the water cure made famous by the late Father Knippen.

American News.

St. Louis, Aug. 25.—The entire Chinese quarter was raided by the federal authorities, who took 283 Celestials to the United States district court, where they were examined briefly as to how they came into this country. Eighteen will be sent to San Francisco and deported under the Geary Exclusion Act.

COMMERCIAL INDEPENDENCE

The Goal That Should Be Kept Constantly in Sight.

In the sale of timber limits which took place yesterday, says the Toronto Globe, the Ontario Government inserted a condition that the logs must be cut within the Province. The regulation does not appear to have seriously affected the prices, which were fair, and the question will probably arise whether it would be well to make that regulation apply to all Crown timber. We are perhaps too much in the habit of looking at the subject in the light of its effect on American legislation. Apart from this consideration altogether, it may be necessary for us to have an eye to the future, and to look at our forests of timber and pulpwood as a national asset and the possible basis of great national industries. The wealth of England has often been attributed to its stores of coal and iron. A time may come on this continent when the possession of forests may become a large element in industrial and commercial supremacy. We are prepared to admit the importance, for the present, of the American market for our lumber, but we cannot help thinking that as the forests on both sides of the line are gradually consumed, the tendency will be for power to pass into the hands of the man of the nation that has wood to sell, rather than into the hands of the man or the nation that has money to buy.

The imposition of an export duty on logs has been opposed out of consideration not for the United States but of the lumbering interests of Canada and the interest of Canadian business and Canadian labor, there is nothing unworthy or unpatriotic in considering it. The same observations apply, to a certain extent, to restrictions on the sale of pulpwood logs. But while some consideration must be shown to these interests for the present, we think it ought to be clearly understood that they must not always stand in the way of the adoption of a policy of preserving the forests of Canada for Canadians. We think that the permanent policy should be framed in a spirit neither of retaliation nor of concession, but of indifference to American legislation which may hurt us to-day and help us to-morrow. We cannot be forever standing with bated breath, wondering whether the Congress of the United States will let lumber free or impose a duty of \$1 or \$2 or \$4. We must prepare ourselves for a position of entire independence, in which we shall say, "We intend to preserve our forests, and you can take our lumber or not as you please," and we believe that a time will come when our neighbors will be more anxious to buy our lumber than we are to sell. The point is that while those interested in the sale of lumber to the United States must be considered, while it is not right that their business should be suddenly disturbed, they ought to prepare for a change; and eventually the whole business must be put upon a footing of complete independence of American legislation. This dependence of American legislation, this dependence of a foreign power at some time, but it is the only way in which we can obtain lasting peace and freedom from disturbing peace and freedom from disturbing peace. The American market is a valuable one for our lumber at present, but it is no subject to the freaks of legislators that it would be unwise, in framing a permanent policy, to depend upon it. We ought to aim to put ourselves into such a position that we shall no longer be seeking to affect American legislation either by entreaties or by threats of retaliation. In that, as in all our business and industrial interests, we must simply educate ourselves into regarding the American market as too precarious to be depended upon. They will no doubt buy from us largely; there is no need for us to quarrel with them; our mainstay must be elsewhere; in our own resources, in the skill of our own hands, and in the markets of Great Britain. We cannot expect to reach the goal of complete independence in a day, but we should keep it steadily in sight and work toward it resolutely and without ceasing.

BAD SAILOR—SKILLFUL LOVER.

There is a wealthy young man from an inland city who is here to prosecute a suit which he hopes will have a matrimonial termination. He has plenty of money, plays golf, is a fine whist player, and is the world and has all the self-confidence of the world and has all the self-confidence of the world and has all the self-confidence of the world. After he had driven about the city with his best girl, taken her bicycle riding, tandem and single, enjoyed several yachting parties and participated in the pleasures afforded by the ferry boats, he proposed to vary the programme one evening by having a quiet sail in a catboat. Of course he was delighted and they proceeded to put the plan into execution. While the boat was being prepared the young man had his nose in a little handbook most of the time and was giving scant attention to either the girl or the preliminary arrangements. "Kin you sail one of these fellows?" "Oh, yes," answered the visiting sailor, "know all about them. Brought up with catboats."

"Then you're all right. But there's a party stiff breeze an' you want to be keepin' your weather eye open. It ain't no evening for courtin' an' sailin' both." The fair passenger blushed and the skipper graciously ordered the volunteer adviser to "give her a shove." Away they went at a merry pace. "Luff her, you land lubber, bring her up in the wind," that tiller to man from the shore. "Put that tiller to the lee, you durn thift. Look out fur that propeller thar, can't you see?"

WOOLING AND WEDDING IN ALASKA.

Wooling and wedding in Alaska among the natives are interesting and peculiar rites. When a young man is of a suitable age to marry, his mother, his aunt or his sister looks up a wife for him. He seldom marries a woman younger than himself; she is much older, and sometimes is double his age, and even more. She is selected from a family whose position equals his, or is even higher. When a suitable woman is found the young man is asked how many blankets and animal skins he is willing to pay for her. When that important question is settled, a feast is arranged in the absence of the bride and the friends of both families are invited. When the company is assembled the woman's people extol the greatness of their family. The young man's marriage gifts are spread out while they will make a fine show, and then his family sound their praises. The ceremony lasts from one to two days, and finally the young man takes his wife to his own abode.

PHAROAH AND THE SERGEANT.

Consider that the meritorious services of the sergeant instructors attached to the Egyptian army have been inadequately acknowledged. To be the excellence of their work is mainly due to the great improvement that has taken place in the soldiers of H.H. the Khedive—Extract from letter.

Said England unto Pharaoh, "I must make a man of you. That will stand upon his feet and play the game; That will main his opponent as a Christian ought to do." And she sent old Pharaoh Sergeant What's-name.

It was not a duke nor earl nor yet a viscount; It was not a big brass general that came; But a man in khaki kit, who could handle men a bit. With his bedding labelled "Sergeant What's-name."

Said England unto Pharaoh, "Tho' at present slinging sand! You shall hum a proper tune before it ends." And she introduced old Pharaoh to the Sergeant once for all. And left 'em in the desert making friends.

It was not a Crystal Palace nor Cathedral; It was not a public-house of common fame; But a piece of red-hot sand, with a pain on either hand. And a little hut for Sergeant What's-name.

Said England unto Pharaoh, "You've had miracles before. When I asked your rivers into blood; But if you watch the sergeant he can show you something more. He's a charm for making riflesmen from mud."

It was neither Hindustani, French nor Copic; It was a hold and ends and leavings of the same. Translated by a stick (which is really half the trick). And Pharaoh hearkened to Sergeant What's-name.

There were years that no one talked of, there were times of horrid doubt—There was faith and hope and whacking and despair. While the Sergeant gave the Cautious and he bombed old Pharaoh out. And England didn't look to know or care.

That is England's awful way o' doing business—She would serve her God or Gordon just the same. For she thinks her Empire still is the Strand and Holborn Hill. And she didn't think o' Sergeant What's-name.)

Said England to the Sergeant, "You can let my people go!" (England used 'em cheap and nasty from the start. And they entered 'em at Firkah on a most astonished foe—But the Sergeant he had hardened Pharaoh's heart.

That was broke, along of all the plagues of Egypt. Three thousand years before the Sergeant came—And he awarded it again in a little more than ten. So Pharaoh fought like Sergeant What's-name.

It was wicked, bad campaigning (cheap and nasty from the first). There was heat and dust and cooties—work and sun. There were vipers, flies and sandstorms, there was cholera and thirst. But Pharaoh done the best he ever done.

Down the desert, down the valley, down the river. Like the Israelites from bondage so he came. 'Tween the clouds o' dust and fire to the land of his dreams it was Sergeant What's-name!

We are eating dirt in handfuls for to save our daily bread. While we have to buy from those that hate us most. And we must not raise the money where the sergeant raised the dead. And it's wrong and bad and dangerous to boast.

But he did it on the cheap and on the quiet. And he not allowed to forward any claim. Though he drilled a black man white, though he made a mummy fight. He will still continue Sergeant What's-name.

Private, Corporal, Color-Sergeant and Inspector—But the everlasting miracle's the same.—BUDYARD KIPLING.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Charnier from Vancouver—H. T. Lockyer and wife, D. J. Munn, Mrs. J. A. Thomson, F. Thomson, J. A. Russell, Mrs. Calder, C. March, A. P. Vining and wife, C. Angus, J. A. Lancaster, J. Brand, Rev. A. R. Dugan and wife, J. McPherson, Rev. Chang Sing Hoo, L. Laddell, J. H. Wimal, Miss Wimal, J. O'Brien, Rev. A. B. Winchester, C. Strong, Rev. Father Van Nevel, Dr. J. J. Hacking, W. A. Gleason, K. C. Kelgrove, Miss Fulton, Miss Carlou, W. G. Carlou, W. J. Armstrong and wife, Mrs. Carlou, Miss White, C. A. Bailey, Miss Mathews, Mrs. McLean, E. B. Hill, G. Marlin, Miss Murray, J. Workman, D. Martin, Levi Wilson, and C. A. Lee.

Per steamer City of Seattle from the Sound—H. Kennedy, C. Ross, E. L. Petre, J. McFarland, W. E. Taylor, Mrs. Taylor, B. W. McElvitt, J. Colquhoun, Mrs. J. McElvitt, W. Knight, Mrs. E. Knight, P. Schlegel, L. Gannon, W. Curry, John Curry, John Potter, C. J. Quinn, W. H. Wilson, Mrs. H. Lockhead, T. L. Hart, Mrs. Hart, Patterson, Mrs. C. L. Stevens, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Dolly, Miss Dolly, E. B. Dolly, S. H. Pickles, O. H. Hartford, A. Christian, Mrs. Christian, Miss Lingwood, H. Blair, J. Peters, W. Allen, E. C. Patton, A. C. Fry, P. Black, G. Vaughan, Mrs. Vaughan, F. A. Macrae, J. Jackson, F. Weston, J. H. Fletcher, Mrs. H. Brown, C. L. Corrance, Dr. Clark, G. Frell, G. Grene, Mrs. Macrae, D. A. Kerr, F. N. Lawrence, G. W. Thompson, C. Peterson, K. Jones, Miss Pearl, E. C. Olla.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer Charnier from Vancouver—Miss H. Doukin, M. R. Smith & Co., Speed Bros., A. & W. Wilson, Mrs. J. H. Holden, C. D. D. McIntosh, Steele & Co., N. & B. Hutchinson & Co., McMillan & H. Welles, R. G. O. Hinton, S. Held, City Plumbing Co., P. M. York, T. N. Hilben & Co., Campbell & Co., Hudson Bay Co., B. H. B. G. B. Jamieson, A. W. Knight, W. Wilby, Lena

Our I's and.... Other Eyes.

Our I's are just as strong as they were fifty years ago, when we have cause to use them. But we have less and less cause to praise ourselves, since others do the praising, and we are more than willing for you to see us through other eyes. This is how we look to S. F. Boyce, wholesale and retail druggist, Duluth, Minn., who after a quarter of a century of observation writes:

"I have sold Ayer's Sarsaparilla for more than 25 years, both at wholesale and retail, and have never heard anything but words of praise from my customers; not a single complaint has ever reached me. I believe Ayer's Sarsaparilla to be the best blood purifier that has been introduced to the general public." This, from a man who has sold thousands of dozens of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, is strong testimony. But it only echoes popular sentiment the world over, which has, "Nothing-but words of praise for Ayer's Sarsaparilla."

Any doubt about it? Send for "Caroback" It kills doubts and cures doubters. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

A. Leiser, E. E. Blackwood, B. C. Elce Co., G. Clayton, Mrs. Brown, D. J. Buntell, J. F. Foulke, B. E. Putnam, R. M. Wingate, F. Greiner.

JUSTICE BALKED AGAIN.

The strongest climax of the drama had arrived. A piece of diabolical villainy had just been unmasked and the characters of the play were grouped in an effective and striking tableau. The stolen will had been recovered, the heroine's lost father revealed and the base treachery and wickedness of the villain made known. And yet the audience, usually so quick to applaud virtue and hiss vice, was silent. It knew not which one of the players had been guilty of the vile plots and atrocious stratagems that had for a time delayed the rewards of the virtuous. The villain stood with a look of triumphant cunning upon his face, unnoticed and undiscovered by the thousands of spectators. The property man had neglected to supply him with a cigarette.

MINYRE-FINDLAY-In this city, on the 2nd inst., H. B. McIntyre to Miss A. Findlay.

BIRTH. DUCK-On the 24th inst., the wife of William Duck, of a daughter.

G. D. SCOTT
42 Fort Street, Victoria,
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Entirely re-fitted and new management.
Best 25c. Meals in the city. All wines
labor.
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VICTORIA BRANCH
—OF THE—

British Columbia Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The first annual meeting will be held in the Council Chamber, City Hall, on Wednesday, August the 25th, at 8 p.m. The chair will be taken by HIS WORSHIP MAYOR REDFERN, and addresses given by HON. COL. BAKER and others. The annual report will be submitted and officers for ensuing year elected. The public are cordially invited.
aug11/23-24-25 D. B. HOLDEN, Secretary.

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OPEN AGAIN.

A GREAT CLEANANCE SALE
of this splendid stock of Boots and Shoes has been commenced. Many of these goods are put lower than half price.
51 JOHNSON STREET.

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Goods purchased elsewhere than in Canada are subject to Customs Duty on entering the Yukon. Strong force of Customs Officers and Mounted Police stationed at the Passes. Customs Certificates on purchases in Canada will prevent any delay from Canadian or United States officials.

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Is the best place to fit out and sail from. All Steamboats going North start from or call at Victoria.

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Gold Fields of the North-West Territory
And the Head Waters of the Yukon

Telling how to get there, when to go, what to take and where to outfit.

The latest information on the subject is contained in

"The Province"
Map of the Klondyke

SIZE 26x42.

Compiled and prepared from the following authorities: "Ogilvie's Reports and Maps," "Dawson's Reports and Surveys," "Department of the Interior (of the U.S.) Map of Alaska," "Postmaster-General's (of the U.S.) Official Postal Map of Routes," "United States Geodetic Coast Survey."

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In the Heart of the Silvery Slocan.

The Canadian Mining, Milling and Smelting Co. LIMITED.

Own the Choke Locations.

HOMESTRETCH, GLACIER 4, CLARA G, TWO SNOWBIRDS.

(All full sized claims.)

These claims are situated at the head waters of Kokanee Creek, on the divide between Alinworth, Sandon and Slocan City. A ledge 8 to 10 feet runs through these claims, carrying a paystreak 15 inches to two feet of high grade galena, assaying 300 ozs. silver and 60 per cent. lead.

CAPITAL, \$2,000,000; TREASURY, \$400,000.

150,000 shares now on the market. Promoters' stock pooled until June 1st, 1897. Stock now selling at 75c. per share from the bankers. Prospectuses and miniature map of the Slocan to be had on application.

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MINING OPERATORS. Box 111. SANDON, B. C.